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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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" 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860. NUMBER 27.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

CHAMPAIGN AROUSED.

Great Mass Meeting at Urbana.

LET THE BALL ROLL.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

URBANA, July 31st.

This has been a great day for Urbana and Champaign county. All parties admit that the meeting here to day was the largest ever held in this part of the State.

Three monster processions came into town, measuring in the aggregate more than four miles in length, and containing all the devices that have yet been thought of, and some that were entirely new. Wide-Awakes, mounted men, men in monster wagons, rail-splitting and rail-mauling, flatboats on wheels; wagons with 33 young ladies representing the States, 150 banners, 50 transparencies with devices; innumerable caricatures, &c., &c.—these and at least 15,000 of the sturdy yeomanry of this and the adjoining counties, made up the show.

The meeting was held on the Fair-Grounds, and at times the enthusiasm for Honest Old Abe seemed to be beyond control. Shout after shout, cheer after cheer rent the air long before the regular proceedings of the day commenced.

Judge Trumbull spoke two hours, and made one of his greatest efforts. Many Democrats admitted that his arguments and facts were unanswerable and overwhelming; and many of his listeners will carry home that which will bear family crops of Republican votes. He exposed with an unsparing hand the heresies of modern Democracy, and ground them to powder by his logic. His dissection of the cheats and humbugs of Douglas was masterly. It was a noble effort, and produced marked effect.

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This evening a meeting is being held at Clark's Hall, which is crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds are outside.

The Republicans are jubilant, and their opponents of all stripes and factions downhearted and sick at the stomach.

Let the ball roll! J. C. M.

OLD KANE AROUSED.

Eight Thousand Freemen in Council.

AURORA, July 31—5 P. M.

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hates—in journals published 150 miles away—at an hour when the lazier New Yorkers are just turning out of their beds. By connection with trains still further North, Troy is reached at 7:50, and Rutland, Vermont, at 9:30 A. M. The New York Central Railroad train, which goes West at 7:30, takes along large invoices for Buffalo and intermediate towns—Syracuse being reached at noon, Rochester at two P. M., and Buffalo at five P. M. Beyond the latter point no advantage in time is gained; the only improvement effected is that a connection with the more Western routes is always sure of being made. Great excitement was at first created among the newspapers of Buffalo and other towns, which cried out against the power of centralization exercised by the New York press to their disadvantage. I take it, however, that no serious extension of rivalry need be feared by any provincial journals, save those of and below Albany—and these might as well tell the sun to stand still, as not to foresee the natural and inevitable tendency of civilization, to just this kind of aggregation and reaching out by great cities. Much opposition was also experienced by Shear from the rival forwarding houses, who naturally felt badly about his success, and raised the cry of monopoly. Shear has minded his own business, and the public have fallen in with his idea so well that his daily purchase of papers has increased from the load—9,000—which he took on April 9th, to 21,000, and is rapidly gaining. The following detail of one day's packages, will show you how the different papers are in demand "up the River:" *Herald*, 5,808; *Times*, 5,670; *Tribune*, 5,020; *World*, 2,655; *Sun*, 465; *Express*, 256; *News*, 100—total 20,474.

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The recovery in the value of railroad shares and securities, which has now been progressing for nearly a month, shows no signs of abatement. The rise has been varied once or twice by natural and moderate re-actions, and is, in fact, the most healthy, well-based improvement we have had since the panic of '57. It has rather been remarkable for its general extent, and for the immense amount of business done on 'Change during its continuance, than for any unusual allowance on any one stock. Thus, since June 1st, Hudson River has risen 9 per cent.; Ill. Central, 11; Michigan Southern Guarantied, 15; Rock Island, 6; Galena & Chicago, 7. When it is remembered that in sundry spasmodic and temporary inflations, by which the past two years have been marked, several of these stocks have leaped up 15 and 20 per cent. in ten days, the favorable nature of the present rise is better appreciated. In the first time in a long while, brokers are able to make fortunes from legitimate *commissions*. The outside public are buyers—for investments—and for several days of last and this week, more business has been done in Wall street than in any similar time before. All this is in the heat of summer, and Saratoga and Newport mourn the absence of many a family broker, who at this season last year was driving a fast span along the road to the Lake, at the former resort, or by the sand-beach of the latter. Our brokers dress fashionably and spend their money like princes, but [illegible] better than to neglect business for [illegible] surprising how small an amount of cash will do to speculate with, and consequently how many men of small means lose or double their little all in our fascinating "street." I have just heard of a Grand street dry goods clerk, whose earnings, last June, amounted to only $3,000. He has occasionally "taken a flyer," and being a shrewd fellow, thought he foresaw a "big rise" this season. So about the 1st of June he found a broker willing to buy him 1,000 shares of "Guaranteed." Buyer 60 days, and to accept his $3,000 as a deposit on the purchase—a margin of only 3 per cent. When the stock had risen 5 per cent. he sold, at a profit of $5,000, and at once purchased 2,000 shares in the same way with his $8,000. These he carried till last week, when he was wise enough to sell—making $16,000 on his second transaction. He now proposes to let stocks alone, and to go into partnership with the merchant who employs him. Few speculations are so fortunate as his, but as outsiders always operate for the rise, many similar stories are current just now. For three years this propensity of unprofessional speculators to "buy long" rather than "sell short," has kept their pockets in a depleted state, and it is time for them to reap a little harvest.

The members of the Joint Special Committee of our Common Council, to whom was entrust-

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THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of Great Central Route to the East in this day's advertisement.

☞ A grand time is anticipated by the excursionists to Kankakee to-morrow. "All aboard" is the motto.

BRITISH MAILS FOR CHICAGO were despatched yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto, and are due here at 8 A.M. to day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is quite certain that the Prince of Wales will make the tour of the Northwest, and so visit our city.

BAG THIEF.—John Ryan was fined $15 yesterday for stealing grain bags from Spencer's dock.

REFORM SCHOOL.—A lad named Auguste Keppe was sent to the Reform School for vagrancy.

POLICE.—The amount of fines for the two sessions of the Police Court on Monday and Tuesday reached the figure of $435.

THE ZOUAVES.—The "boys" are going to Louisville, on their way to St. Louis, to be the guests of the Marion Rifles.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—The great excursion from New Orleans and other Southern cities, reaches this city over the Illinois Central Railroad at 9 o'clock this evening.

THE LICENSE LAWS.—Within the week there have been four parties convicted of selling liquor, and fined $50 each. Cheaper to comply with the ordinance.

MISSING.—Information is wanted of George Legg, a machinist; information will be received through the policeman in at the Illinois Central depot.

THE ROLLING MILL.—Ward's great Iron Mill on the North Branch is again in operation, and by its "pillar of cloud by day" forming a prominent object in that quarter of our suburbs.

BURGLARY.—A saloon, kept by an Italian named Frank Gaoli, on Madison, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and upwards of $56 worth of pure Havana cigars, $6 in money, and a quantity of liquor carried off.

ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—W. S. Rogers of the Canal embezzlement matter was arrested yesterday on a capias as a debtor to John H. Kinzie for $4,600. He was arrested by the Sheriff last evening, and is held for bail in the sum of nine thousand dollars.

GOOD.—That long and much neglected portion of our city, LaSalle street between Madison and Washington streets, is, we are glad to see, being put in a condition of permanent improvement, by laying the area walls and bringing both street and sidewalk to grade.

A WOMAN PICKS A WOMAN'S POCKET.—Mary A. Hodges has been held to bail in $200 for picking the pocket of one Elizabeth Buehinger of a wallet containing fifty cents and an order for $9. When arrested the prisoner had the wallet in her possession.

☞ J. Mercer Langston, the distinguished orator from Oberlin, Ohio, will address the citizens of Chicago on this (Wednesday) evening, August 1st, at Metropolitan Hall, in commemoration of the emancipation of slaves in British West Indies. We invite all to attend. Admission 15 cents.

AT HYDE PARK.—Among the guests within the past few days at the Hyde Park House were the following distinguished strangers:—Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; B. F. Smith, Esq., Dr. Rathbone and family, New Orleans; Judge Dewey, St. Louis; Col. Draper and family, Mobile; Wm. A. Saltarktall, Esq. and family, New York.

CRICKET.—The long-talked of match between the married and single Cricketers of this city came off yesterday on the Grounds of the Prairie Club, and was a very exciting match—the batting of William Scott Stewart on the married side was admired by all, and cheer after cheer went up for him when he triumphantly brought his bat out, having scored 51 runs in the second innings—none of the single men being able to find their way to his wicket.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, in reference to the reception of the New Orleans party, who will arrive by the Illinois Central Railroad this evening, and a committee of the following-named gentlemen appointed to meet the party and communicate to them the various excursions and entertainments of which they might avail themselves while with us:

Judge Wilson, B. S. Reymond, Ex-Mayor Haines, J. B. Drake, Geo. M. Gray, H. E. Sargent, Judge Van Higgins, J. A. Kennedy.

Scientific Expedition.

A company of our residents with a full ardor enkindled by the rich field offered in this section, at this season, to lovers of natural science, left this city yesterday for an expedition purely scientific in its character. The aim being the study of altitudes and temperature, the air currents, the habits and genera of the fish of our fresh water ponds, as well as the traces of the

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OUR CANADIAN VISITORS.

Their Excursion through Illinois.

PARTING BANQUET AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The excursion of our distinguished Canadian visitors to different parts of this and immediately adjoining States, has been kept before our readers as its prominence deserved.—Throughout it has been an entire and most gratifying success.

Resuming our notes of their progress, they passed one Sabbath at Dixon, where the citizens of that place gave them a reception and ball at the Nachusa House on Saturday evening. They left Dixon at 5 A. M. Monday, and at Freeport were met by Hon. C. B. Davis, of Galena, who gave them a formal invitation to visit that city, and the lead mines of that vicinity.

This invitation accepted, the party reached Galena in time for a late breakfast, and passed some hours of Monday in a visit to the lead mines. They then took the ferry boat to Dubuque, where they were met by Mayor Stout. The citizens of Dubuque received them, and treated them in a most generous manner. The party took a short trip up the river, and landed for a few minutes on Wisconsin soil.

They returned at 5½ P. M. from Dubuque. At Amboy a serenade from a fine band awaited them, and "God Save the Queen" was given in excellent style. The Mayor of Amboy made a brief address, responded to by Prof. Ferguson.

At Mendota, at 10 P. M. on Monday evening, the excursionists sat down to a sumptuous repast spread by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. After an hour or two delightfully passed, they were once more "all aboard," and reached Chicago at 6 P. M. yesterday. The day was given to a general glance at objects of interest in our city. The Board of Trade yesterday morning appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Wright, Geo. Watson, M. S. Stewart, J. H. Tucker and D. C. Scranton, to wait upon the Canadian Excursionists, and tender to them an invitation to visit their rooms on 'Change.

The invitation was accepted and a large number of the excursionists appeared and were formally presented by the Chairman, Mr. Wright, to the President of the Board in the Chair, who welcomed them in a handsome and appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. Snyder, in behalf of the visitors, and followed by Mr. Wright in behalf of the Board, to which Mr. Elliott further responded for the guests. The occasion was a most happy and agreeable one, which passed off most pleasantly.

Our Canadian guests bade Chicago and Illinois farewell last night with tremendous eclat, in a dinner which they gave at the Tremont House, to such of their Western friends and hosts as they could get together from their widely separated homes—the various calling-places of the party, at each of which they have met with gratifying attentions. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the occasion was the absence of men who had identified themselves with the various pleasures of the inland trip; for instance, Mr. Bross, who had made some of the best remarks of all the many speeches they listened to. He was out of town, and so could not join in the festivities. Mr. Crandall, of the Urbana Union, had been a long time of the party, and with his wit and wisdom, ready repartee, and more solid speechifying powers, had been almost the life and soul of it while there. He had already said good-bye, and our visitors, one and all, deplored his absence from this the farewell entertainment, given by them to express their acknowledgements.

Col. R. N. Denison of Toronto, member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and President of the West York Agricultural Society, filled the Chair, and was seconded by James Johnson, Esq., Vice President of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Gage Bro. & Drake gave an excellent dinner, which was most excellently discussed and ap[illegible] of the United States" and "The Queen, God bless her," each of them introduced with a few appropriate remarks, and received standing, with all the honors.

Next came what might almost be called the event of the evening, viz: the toast and address to Mr. Austin.

The Chairman called upon H. B. Bostwick, Esq., of Toronto, to read an address expressive of the appreciation which our Canadian friends entertained of the genial qualities, kindheartedness and unvarying good humor and attention of J. B. Austin, Esq., of the Illinois Central Railway, who had been their *charge d' affaire* during the excursion through the West.

Mr. Bostwick premised the address by remarking that when he first met Mr. Austin in the character of a confidential agent of the Illinois Central, his first impression was that that corporation had placed the control of very important interests in the hands of a very young man; but, when he caught the glance of his eye, he was satisfied they were in safe hands. The subsequent communication which he had the pleasure to enjoy with Mr. Austin confirmed his first impressions; and, though only thrown together yesterday, as it were, he felt toward him as a friend of years' standing. Acquaintance had ripened into friendship under

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Suicide—Supposed Mystery.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MARRIED.

DIED.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LOAN

OPERATIONS ON THE FEET.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN AND DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON *Flags or Ensigns.*

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, Albany, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, AND ALL NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

E. H. SARGENT, APOTHECARY,

Amusements.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, ... Chicago Mechanic's Institute,

Wanted.

For Sale.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MACHINERY.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.

General Notices.

TO MILL OWNERS.

TO WOOD DEALERS.

I WISH TO TRADE A GOOD

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

RAGS! RAGS!

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND

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FOR PIKE'S PEAK

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A grand time is anticipated by the excursionists to Kankakee to-morrow. "All aboard" is the motto.

BRITISH MAILS FOR CHICAGO were despatched yesterday by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto, and are due here at 8 A.M. to-day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is quite certain that the Prince of Wales will make the tour of the Northwest, and so visit our city.

BAG THIEF.—John Ryan was fined $15 yesterday for stealing grain bags from Spencer's dock.

REFORM SCHOOL.—A lad named Auguste Keppe was sent to the Reform School for vagrancy.

POLICE.—The amount of fines for the two sessions of the Police Court on Monday and Tuesday reached the figure of $485.

THE ZOUAVES.—The "boys" are going to Louisville, on their way to St. Louis, to be the guests of the Marion Rifles.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—The great excursion from New Orleans and other Southern cities, reaches this city over the Illinois Central Railroad at 9 o'clock this evening.

THE LICENSE LAWS.—Within the week there have been four parties convicted of selling liquor, and fined $50 each. Cheaper to comply with the ordinance.

MISSING.—Information is wanted of George Legg, a machinist; information will be received through the policeman in at the Illinois Central depot.

THE ROLLING MILL.—Ward's great Iron Mill on the North Branch is again in operation, and by its "pillar of cloud by day" forming a prominent object in that quarter of our suburbs.

BURGLARY.—A saloon, kept by an Italian named Frank Gaoli, on Madison, between Jefferson and Clinton streets, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and upwards of $56 worth of pure Havana cigars, $6 in money, and a quantity of liquor carried off.

ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—W. S. Rogers of the Canal embezzlement matter was arrested yesterday on a capias as a debtor to John H. Kinzie for $4,600. He was arrested by the Sheriff last evening, and is held for bail in the sum of nine thousand dollars.

GOOD.—That long and much neglected portion of our city, LaSalle street between Madison and Washington streets, is, we are glad to see, being put in a condition of permanent improvement, by laying the area walls and bringing both street and sidewalk to grade.

A WOMAN PICKS A WOMAN'S POCKET—Mary A. Hodges has been held to bail in $200 for picking the pocket of one Elizabeth Buchinger of a wallet containing fifty cents and an order for $9. When arrested the prisoner had the wallet in her possession.

J. Mercer Langston, the distinguished orator from Oberlin, Ohio, will address the citizens of Chicago on this (Wednesday) evening, August 1st, at Metropolitan Hall, in commemoration of the emancipation of slaves in British West Indies. We invite all to attend. Admission 15 cents.

AT HYDE PARK.—Among the guests within the past few days at the Hyde Park House were the following distinguished strangers:—Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; B. F. Smith, Esq., Dr. Rathbone and family, New Orleans; Judge Dewey, St. Louis; Col. Draper and family, Mobile; Wm. A. Saltarktall, Esq. and family, New York.

CRICKET.—The long-talked of match between the married and single Cricketers of this city came off yesterday on the Grounds of the Prairie Club, and was a very exciting match—the batting of William Scott Stewart on the married side was admired by all, and cheer after cheer went up for him when he triumphantly brought his bat out, having scored 51 runs in the second innings—none of the single men being able to find their way to his wicket.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, in reference to the reception of the New Orleans party, who will arrive by the Illinois Central Railroad this evening, and a committee of the following-named gentlemen appointed to meet the party and communicate to them the various excursions and entertainments of which they might avail themselves while with us:

Judge Wilson, B. S. Raymond, Ex-Mayor Haines, J. B. Drake, Geo. M. Gray, H. E. Sargent, Judge Van Higgins, J. A. Kennedy.

Scientific Expedition.

A company of our residents with a full ardor enkindled by the rich field offered in this section, at this season, to lovers of natural science, left this city yesterday for an expedition purely scientific in its character. The aim being the study of altitudes and temperature, the air currents, the habits and genera of the fish of our fresh water ponds, as well as the traces of the

OUR CANADIAN VISITORS.

Their Excursion through Illinois.

PARTING BANQUET AT THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The excursion of our distinguished Canadian visitors to different parts of this and immediately adjoining States, has been kept before our readers as its prominence deserved.—Throughout it has been an entire and most gratifying success.

Resuming our notes of their progress, they passed one Sabbath at Dixon, where the citizens of that place gave them a reception and ball at the Nachusa House on Saturday evening. They left Dixon at 5 A. M. Monday, and at Freeport were met by Hon. C. B. Davis, of Galena, who gave them a formal invitation to visit that city, and the lead mines of that vicinity.

This invitation accepted, the party reached Galena in time for a late breakfast, and passed some hours of Monday in a visit to the lead mines. They then took the ferry boat to Dubuque, where they were met by Mayor Stout. The citizens of Dubuque received them, and treated them in a most generous manner. The party took a short trip up the river, and landed for a few minutes on Wisconsin soil.

They returned at 5½ P. M. from Dubuque. At Amboy a serenade from a fine band awaited them, and "God Save the Queen" was given in excellent style. The Mayor of Amboy made a brief address, responded to by Prof. Ferguson.

At Mendota, at 10 P. M. on Monday evening, the excursionists sat down to a sumptuous repast spread by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. After an hour or two delightfully passed, they were once more "all aboard," and reached Chicago at 6 P. M. yesterday. The day was given to a general glance at objects of interest in our city. The Board of Trade yesterday morning appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Wright, Geo. Watson, M. S. Stewart, J. H. Tucker and D. C. Scranton, to wait upon the Canadian Excursionists, and tender to them an invitation to visit their rooms on 'Change.

The invitation was accepted and a large number of the excursionists appeared and were formally presented by the Chairman, Mr. Wright, to the President of the Board in the Chair, who welcomed them in a handsome and appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. Snyder, in behalf of the visitors, and followed by Mr. Wright in behalf of the Board, to which Mr. Elliott further responded for the guests. The occasion was a most happy and agreeable one, which passed off most pleasantly.

Our Canadian guests bade Chicago and Illinois farewell last night with tremendous eclat, in a dinner which they gave at the Tremont House, to such of their Western friends and hosts as they could get together from their widely separated homes—the various calling-places of the party, at each of which they have met with gratifying attentions. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the occasion was the absence of men who had identified themselves with the various pleasures of the inland trip; for instance, Mr. Bross, who had made some of the best remarks of all the many speeches they listened to. He was out of town, and so could not join in the festivities. Mr. Crandall, of the Urbana Union, had been a long time of the party, and with his wit and wisdom, ready repartee, and more solid speechifying powers, had been almost the life and soul of it while there. He had already said good-bye, and our visitors, one and all, deplored his absence from this the farewell entertainment, given by them to express their acknowledgements.

Col. R. N. Denison of Toronto, member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and President of the West York Agricultural Society, filled the Chair, and was seconded by James Johnson, Esq., Vice President of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Gage Bro. & Drake gave an excellent dinner, which was most excellently discussed and ap[illegible] States" and "The Queen, God bless her," each of them introduced with a few appropriate remarks, and received standing, with all the honors.

Next came what might almost be called the event of the evening, viz: the toast and address to Mr. Austin.

The Chairman called upon H. B. Bostwick, Esq., of Toronto, to read an address expressive of the appreciation which our Canadian friends entertained of the genial qualities, kindheartedness and unvarying good humor and attention of J. B. Austin, Esq., of the Illinois Central Railway, who had been their *charge d' affairs* during the excursion through the West.

Mr. Bostwick premised the address by remarking that when he first met Mr. Austin in the character of a confidential agent of the Illinois Central, his first impression was that that corporation had placed the control of very important interests in the hands of a very young man; but, when he caught the glance of his eye, he was satisfied they were in safe hands. The subsequent communication which he had the pleasure to enjoy with Mr. Austin confirmed his first impressions; and, though only thrown together yesterday, as it were, he felt toward him as a friend of years' standing. Acquaintance had ripened into friendship under

was at least mutua[l], and the obligation, if any, on our side rather than on that of our visitors. His remarks were received with much applause and the Roads in their turn toasted with honors.

For the Dubuque and Pacific, Dr. Rauch, formerly of Iowa, now of Chicago, responded in a few remarks touching Iowa. This State and Railroad were unfortunately slighted by the excursionists by an over engrossment in the objects of interest on this side of the Mississippi. Every [illegible]lation was made, both by the Iowans as bo[st] and the guests, to cross at Dubuque and ext[en]d their voyage into the interior of Iowa over the D. & P. road to Independence, a thriving town some eighty miles in the interior; but the result shows the vanity of all earthly pl[ans]. The Galena lead mines usurped hours which it was found, too late, should have been otherwise employed. The "furlough" of the party expired at such a time as to make it imperative to return straight to Chicago, and th[is] untoward incident produced the most decided, if not the only expressions of regret which I heard connected with the trip. [D]r. Rauch observed that "*Iowa*," in its usually accepted signification, was taken to have [been] not in the Indian tongue, "The Desired;" [indic]ating a place sought for, and satisfying [to] its discoverer. A common impression [is co]nveyed to the minds of those who only s[ee] [the] lovely State from the river, [illegible] hilly, wooded land, unlike its [neighbor] Illinois, (and therefore of course not [quit]e perfect.) This is an error. A beautiful rolling prairie is the predominant characteristic of the State, though timber was abundant and valuable on the Mississippi and other streams. The Doctor pleasantly expressed, for himself and for the State of Iowa, the hope that the neighborly international relations might grow and be strengthened, until the boundary lines should scarcely exist except on paper, and we should again feel, as we are, brothers of one blood and one lineage.

Mr. Elliott, barrister, of London, introduced a health to "Our [illegible]ls," in a few remarks illustrating the mol[lify]ing effects of travel, on prejudices, by some anecdotes, which were well received.

Mr. Johnson now gave "Our Next Meeting," to which Mr. Boul[illegible] proposed as an amendment, "At Hamilton." Toast and addendum both drank with acclamation.

Mr. Kirkland was now called on (by previous arrangement) to give as finale, a farewell on the part of the Westerners, in response to which demand he offered the following:

"LINES."

Long, long ago, when J[on]athan was young,
While on a thread his [illegible] fortunes hung,
While Canada, as well, [wa]s somewhat older,
Still wore the swaddling [ban]ds that first enrolled her,—
A certain line was drawn [fro]m East to West,
To keep apart these nurs[lings] of one breast,
To separate—divide fr[om one] another
These first-born children [of o]ne dear old mother.

This line set out from th[e Atl]antic Ocean,
Through lands that [illegible] justly Nova Scotian,
While Yankees say the [line']s absurdly plain
That bound'ry chased [illegible] out of part of Maine.
Howe'er this be, the line [foun]d out somewhere—
(small odds to you or m[e ho]w it has come there),
And reaches the St. La[wrence], Stream gigantic,
That opes the whole N[orth] to the Atlantic
The line then turns, and [Gr]and Rapids breasting
Keeps onward through [Ont]ario, never resting,—
Like Blondin's line, [cros]s the world's eighth wonder
And, impudent, invades [Niag]ara's thunder!
Albeit living man may [not] know
The deepest point in the [illegible] Horse hoe's flow,
Wherever it may be, the [line] is drawn,
And safe in insignificance [illegible] on

Through calm Lake Erie [and] through bright St. Clair,
Huron and Mackinaw, [illegible] it there,
Leaving these rivulets [illegible]nds inferior
It dives unfathomable in [Sup]erior,
But comes up safe again [illegible] Westward Ho!
Through the poor Indian's [hu]nting ground doth go,—
Crossing one creek that [illegible] a mighty flood,
By thousand leagues of [illegible] plain and wood,
For in the regions of th[e s]ultry south,
Meets the warm Gulf w[ith] ever welling mouth;
Another in its path doth [nor]thward flow,
Off to the [illegible] of [illegible] snow,
The grand, unknown R[iv]er of the North,
Into boreal horrors [illegible] forth,
Holding its swerved its [illegible] way,
To icy burial in Hudson [Bay].

These wide diverging str[eams o]f neighboring fountains,
Our line, unheeding, sc[ales the] Rocky Mountains,
That back-bone of our [illegible] quick leaping
The parallel of "forty [illegible] keeping.
Nor pausing once before [it reach]es the dry land
It dashes north (or south) [to] San Juan Island,
Escapes its squabbles, a[nd] [illegible] prolific,
By plunging headlong [into the] Pacific.
Oh that instead of any [illegible]isions
We might Pacific-ate [illegible]sions!

Well; such a line th[illegible] it.
The question is, [illegible]
How to ignore [illegible]
Smooth the scrat[illegible] at [illegible] ative polish.
If you refer the [illegible]
I'll make the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] follows how,
"Like to a Lady," written long ago
As dead as a door-nail, or as Queen Anne,
And now, of course, you want to hear my plan?
Well, here it is—I'm pro[ud] thus to discover it—
We'll rub the line out crossing often over it!

So when on some secluded [gr]assy walk
The boys at hop-scotch draw a line of chalk,
Some unexpected crowd comes by that way,
Not thought of when the boys began their play.
The outlines soften and the chalk grows dim,
Before the eyes it melting seems to swim,
Until beneath men's boots and women's clothing,
It fades away unconsciously to nothing!

All lines of demarcation pass away;
The Chinese wall is crumbling to decay,
And the advance of Anglo-Saxon man
Has burst the ramparts that enclosed Japan,
Shall North Americans then be the last
To do away with relics of the past?
Far be it from us; we declare it now,
And hereby register our solemn vow,
This shall be trampled under foot and crossed,
Till every land-mark is completely lost.
An unexpected crowd now o'er it pass es;
Both ways, Canadian and Columbian masses,
Backward and forward, like a cross-cut saw go
New York, Toronto, Montreal, Chicago,
'Til 'neath the efforts of such sturdy sawyers,
To find the line, would puzzle forty lawyers!
You come to us—we go to you—and so
Concord is made, as by a fiddler's bow.
Our alternating visits we'll keep oy
Firm bands to forge, dividing lines destroy;
Thus weaving, like a shuttle in a loom,
A fabric that shall last till crack of doom.
A fabric of firm friendship, warp and woof,
That only asks, to put it to the proof,
Some foe or famine, threatening either land,
To let the other haste with eager hand,
Given and taken with that special grace
That shows between two children of one race,
When jealousy dies out and Love redoubles,
Touched by the magic wand of present troubles.

'Tis true, the water course there will stay—
At least—we'll hope devoutly that they may.
You heard a brilliant speaker on our t[ri]p—he
Threatened of all your [illegible] he would strip ye.
Taking Lake Michigan within his grip, he
Would turn the whole thing down the Mississippi!

Suicide—Supposed Mystery.

Yesterday some little sensation was caused by the rumor that the body of a woman had been found in a well in the West Division, with a cord about her neck, and a gash upon her head. The information to this effect was brought to Coroner James first by the neighbors, and almost immediately after the husband of the woman came to announce that his wife had committed suicide.

The parties are Peter Rasck and his wife Katrina, the deceased. He has been twice married, and there are three children by the last marriage, and two living by the first. The parties lived on Hubbard street, between May and Rucker streets. The body was taken from the well, and carried to the house adjoining, where an inquest was held.

Up to the present writing the inquest is not completed, but enough has been developed to render it more than probable that the jury will find a verdict that the unhappy woman came to her death by her own hands.

Peter Rasck, the husband, gave evidence before the Coroner's Jury that he last saw her about 12 o'clock Monday night; she was walking up and down in a front room; she had been in bed; they had retired about 9 o'clock; she lay until 11 before she got up.

She did not say why she got up; all she said was that she was so sorry we were so poor and she did not know how we should get along; she said nothing when she got up; I asked her to lay down; she did so; I was tired and fell asleep and did not wake up again until about three o'clock in the morning; during the past summer she has complained about her head, but I never knew there was anything wrong about her; since she had her first child she talked sometimes a little foolish; she got her meals as usual yesterday; after supper she, the children and myself sat on the steps outside the house; sat there till 9 o'clock; then went to bed; a little boy lay in the bed between my wife and me; she got up and walked up and down the floor; (witness repeated the testimony substantially as given above) when I woke up about 3, I found her out of bed; I searched the house; I looked outside and could not find her; went back to the house, found her shoes in the front room, the room in which we slept; I then walked to a neighbor named Nicholas Peterson, asked him to help me look for my wife; we went first to a place on Elizabeth-st., where we once lived; coming back, Peterson suggested looking around the stable in the rear of the lot where we now live; in looking around the stable we saw her feet sticking out of the well; Peterson and I saw it both at once; we both tried to pull her out, thinking she might not be dead; when we found she was dead we left her lying on the ground by the well; we went for Neils Ericson's; he came with us and looked at her; then we all went into Ericson's house; then I went home and dressed myself to go for the Coroner; Peterson's step-son went with me; we went to the West Market; from there to the house of the Coroner; he was not at home, and I then went to his office; it was between 3 and 4 o'clock when we found my wife; just day break; I live in the front part of my house and a German family live in the back part; my family consisted of my wife, myself, and five children; two of them live out; last night there were three of the youngest children at home; the oldest thirteen years old, one four years and one five months; the German family have no children; they are newly married; they have lived in the house fourteen days; they were at home last night; do not know if they were at home this morning; did not go into their part of the house.

Other witnesses were sworn, medical men, and neighbors of the deceased, but nothing was developed to throw any doubt upon the husband's statement. The jury will give their verdict this morning.

TWINE AND CORDAGE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Gilbert Hubbard & Co., dealers in Cordage and Twine, Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, in "Robbins Iron Block." Flags, banners and ensigns are in great demand, and we would refer political clubs and all others in want of these necessary "campaign documents" to their house, and to the fact that they have on hand and make to order at short notice, every variety of campaign banners and flags. They keep the heaviest stock to be found west of New York of twines, cordage and heavy cotton goods, and our friends will do well to order of them, and reap the advantage always to be obtained by purchasing where a large stock and full assortment is kept at all times. Their supply of what commercial parties call "neckweed," (known in [illegible] rope,) is extensive, and we prophecy for them [illegible] pointed politicians about the m[illegible] from disappointment in November. [illegible] her; and, by the way, we would suggest to Gilbert Hubbard & Co. the propriety of having a lot of it cut into lengths—and the ends knotted.

A DOUBLE ESCAPADE.—One George Northrup keeps an establishment not favorably known as the "Arbor," in the southern suburbs of the city. He has also a horse and buggy. Yesterday Constable Hendricks levied on the team on an execution. Northrup got his friend D. E. Patterson to run the team off. A grand trial of horseflesh took place down South Clark street, the Constable coming out the winner of the one mile heat, and bagging Patterson for his untimely interference.

Constable Keeler held a State warrant against Northrup and started to take him into custody. The latter started to defeat such a purpose, and got a little the start of Keeler. Constable Hendricks and Keeler then joined pursuit, and after a sharp foot race took Northrup into custody. Both Northrup and Patterson are now in jail, committed by Justice Hoisington.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES CELEBRATION.—To day, the 1st of August, being the an-

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION!—The place to procure Wide-Awake uniforms is 101 Randolph street, at [jy30-5tx] SAM. DUNN & CO.'S.

Now is the time to bring your Lard, Astral, Camphene and Fluid Lamps, and have them altered to burn that economical and brilliant non-explosive light—Kerosene Oil—at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium—122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison sts. jy 28 12t

GAS FIXTURES.—Large invoice of new styles just received by H. M. WILMARTH, 75 South Clark street. jy28-6t

Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Buckley, agent, 302 State street. ja20-3m.

MARRIED.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. G. A. Bowers, at No. 176 West Jackson street, MR. HENRY EGGLESTON, (of the firm of F. F. and H. Eggleston) and MISS ISABELLA M. LAWTON, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday, July 31st, EMMA, infant daughter of David and Jane Coey, aged one month and three days.

Funeral Thursday, August 1st, at 11 o'clock from No. 215 Edina Place.

New Advertisements.

O. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-b594-y

MONEY TO LOAN —AT— 10 per Cent. for Five Years. Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 58 and 59 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st. dal9

WANTED—An active, intelligent lad, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk, office or errand boy. He will endeavor to give satisfaction at whatever he is employed. Please apply at Press and Tribune Office. au1x1t

OPERATIONS ON THE FEET.—Dr. O. KENNEY, Surgeon Chiropodist, 119 Clark street, room No. 10 (up stairs.) Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails successfully treated without pain or drawing blood, and without the use of acid. Price 50 cents per Corn. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 till 6 P. M. Will call at residence if desired. au1x1t

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN AND DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON Flags or Ensigns.

Price List of American Bunting Political Flags:

10x5 Feet Plain	$7 50
12x6 " "	10 00
14x7 " "	11 00
15x7½ " "	13 00
16x8 " "	15 00
18x9 " "	17 00
20x10 " "	20 00

We charge 25 cents per foot extra for lettering.

Small Flags at $4.50, $8.00 and $10.00 per hundred, with names of the different Candidates printed on them.

Orders for any of the above will receive prompt attention. Terms cash. W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, au1 148 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE —TO— DETROIT, BUFFALO, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara Falls, Albany, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, AND ALL NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight taken at Lowest Rates To and from the East. au1 A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

E. H. SARGENT, APOTHECARY, At the New Prescription Drug Store, COR. RANDOLPH AND STATE STS.

The above Store will be opened this day with a carefully selected stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and New Preparations, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Delicacies for Infants and the Sick, choice articles of Food and for Cooking purposes, Fine Perfumery, Brushes, Shoulder Braces and Trusses, Surgical Instruments, &c. [Art]icles put up at this establishment will be of the BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE. Personal attention will be given to the Dispensing of Medicine. Chicago, August 1st, 1860. au1-c826 1w

DESK ROOM.—Ample space in a very pleasant office centrally located. Address with name Post Office Box 270. jy31-c818-3t

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave. bet. Randolph and Washington sts. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. jy30 c809 7w

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks, is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same, and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by said Charles Sassaman. CHARLES SASSAMAN, GEO. H. BROOKS.

The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business, No. 39 Randolph Street, East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my increased facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms. jy31-c819 1m CHARLES SASSAMAN.

Amusements.

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th. N. B.—Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill." jy20-c167 6w JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Superintendent of Exhibition.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation to do Kitchen Work or as Chambermaid in a private family by a woman who can bring good references. Apply in rear of 213 Lake street, corner of Green. jy31x2t

WANTED—$1,500 Wanted for one and two years on first class unincumbered property (on the South Side) for which fifteen per cent per annum will be paid. Agents need not apply. Address "J. H.," P. O. Box 352. jy31x5t

WANTED—To Exchange a choice Farm in Champaign County, Illinois, valued at $6,000, and a stock of Boots and Shoes of about $1,000 for property within or near the city limits of Chicago. Apply to JOHN WOOLNER, 68 Lake street, (up stairs.) jy30-c811-1m

WANTED—A Situation by a young man who has had five years experience as Book Keeper and Salesman in Illinois and Iowa. Can make himself generally useful in a store, and is willing to work at the present time for his expenses. Can give the best of references from late employers. Address "O. A. Y.," Box 1288. jy31x3t

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 76 Randolph street, Chicago. jy14-c784 1m

WANTED—A Situation by a respectable single man, a Gardener, Florist and Nurseryman; thoroughly understands the business, and can milk cows, can put up fences and can work on a farm. He is a steady man, an Englishman by birth. He is willing to take an overseer's place, and will go to any part of the United States. Please address JOSEPH FLETON, at the Press and Tribune Office. jy31x3t

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as a Governess at the South, desires a situation in the West as Governess or Teacher in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H.," Press and Tribune Office. jy24-c780-3w

COAL WANTED—Sealed Proposals will be received to furnish Cook County with 150 Tons Anthracite Coal, more or less, to be delivered at the Court House. Also, 150 Tons Bituminous Coal, more or less; part only to be delivered. The Coal to be furnished and delivered at such times as ordered. Bids should specify the kind of coal and also the price of "Screened or Unscreened." The privilege is reserved to reject all or any bids. Proposals to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon on the 15th day of August, 1860. jy30-c808 td GEO. P. HANSON, County Agent.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 160 South Clark street, Chicago.

For Sale.

COP WASTE FOR SALE.— No. 1 Cop Waste, Duck and Thread Waste, Colored Waste. From stock on hand or to arrive in quantities to suit. jy31 c821-1m M. K. JESUP & CO., 44 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and good will of a Meat and Vegetable Market. One of the best locations in the city. For particulars address P. O. Box 792. jy31-c844 3t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A very desirable House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. M. A. NEEF, No. 4 Portland Block. jy31-c817 3t

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON LONG TIME—A first rate Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, 63 by 150 feet to an alley. Good size for either one or two houses, and will be sold or leased on favorable terms. M. A. NEEF, No. 4 Portland Block. jy31 c816-3t

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. jy2 x1w.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 1403, Chicago. jy21-c767-2w

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Timber. They are from 12 to 21 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 90 per foot, and by the single ladder at 10c. T. M. HUBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy17-c762 1m

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame House, 18 by 25 feet, well built and finished throughout, for sale on reasonable terms, or in exchange for goods. Apply to MUNROE & SPENCER, Metropolitan Block. jy30x1w

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. jy12e1m

WABASH AVENUE.— FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 per cent. Address J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago. jy25-c741-1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.— The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek, A Never Failing Stream. It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS. This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Rand's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making great yield and better quality [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day	.25
" " two weeks	5 00
" " one month	6 00
" " three months	15.00
" " six months	20.00
" " one year	30.00

A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 " " for each subsequent month. 26.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, August 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of Furniture and other Household Goods, consisting in part of Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Marble Top and Plain Centre and Card Tables and Stands, Hat Trees, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Book Cases, Chairs, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Enameled Cottage Chamber Suits, Marble Top and Plain Chamber Sets in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Mahogany and Cane Chairs and Rockers, Mattresses, Dining Tables, &c. Also a fine assortment of Silver Plated Ware, and many other goods will be offered at the same time. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF MACHINERY, Blacksmith's Tools, Furniture, &c. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 1st, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, by order of Deputy Sheriff [illegible], at Store No. 28 Market street, Lind's Block, on execution, a lot of Hymes & Weeks, to-wit:—Mahogany Tables, Chairs, and other Carpets, Chairs, Bedsteads, Secretary, Desk, Dining Table, &c., &c. —ALSO— A lot of Machinery, a lot of Patterns, Mill Stones, Blocks, Brass Stuff, Wooden Stamps, a lot of Wheels, Pipe, Chisels, Anvil, Sledge Hammers, Bar Iron, &c. ALSO—At same time, Two Gold Watches and Chains, Setts of Jewelry, &c. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

General Notices.

TO MILL OWNERS.—The undersigned desires to rent a Flouring Mill, or would take a situation as head miller in a first class mill. Good references given if desired. Address A. F. GILBURN, Jefferson, Wis.

TO WOOD DEALERS.—In consequence of the death of one of the firm, we wish to sell the Dock and Yard now occupied by us, west end of Van Buren street Bridge, or to contract with some one for the receiving, piling and selling of wood on commission. Unexceptionable reference given. The location is one of the best in the city. GOODALE BROTHERS.

I WISH TO TRADE A GOOD Chicago built Harness, and a buggy and harness for a good Piano. Address P. O. Box 761.

NOTICE.—To Stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. There will be a meeting of the stockholders in this Company, held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 24th day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary upon the contract made by this company with the Northern Cross Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, and such other business as may be presented. By order of the Board of Directors, AMOS T. HALL, Secretary. Chicago, July 24, 1860.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. We are informed that WILBUR M. DAVIS, of Carmel, Maine, has obtained a Patent dated March 13, 1860, for a Wire Gimp Tip, as an alleged improvement upon Mitchell's Tip, for the protection of the toes of Boots and Shoes, for which letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, January 8th, 1858, and reissued December 7th, 1858. All Tips made under said DAVIS' Patent infringe upon Mitchell's Patent, and no one has a right to make or use them without a license from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell. That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell Tips made under the patent of said WILBUR M. DAVIS, without a license from us. CHASE, McKINNEY & CO., Boston, June 30, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court. GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, P. C. HULL, Receivers. Massillon, June 19th, 1860.

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Scrap Paper, old Metals, &c., at 193 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. GILBERT.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE, Room No. 3, over 121 South Clark street. I have complete abstract of the records of the various Courts, and will now make examination for Judgments, or any other matter which may be required, on short notice and at moderate charges. N. B.—My Abstract of Title will soon be ready.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—A Constant supply of MASSILLON PIG IRON, of superior [illegible]

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri. This Hotel is built of brick and stone, is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice-house on the back part. This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reasons for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to business. Also, my house and lot situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. Fruit bearing trees and shrubbery on the lot. JNO. G. TONCRAY. For particulars address or apply to ALEX. C. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo. REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois' Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine, costs only $500 and weighs but 1,800 pounds, can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked all winter without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill. We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, under the same patent, for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone. A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the Bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information. F. N. DU BOIS, IRA AUSTIN. DuBOIS & AUSTIN.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE [illegible]

[illegible] procession from Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva and Batavia, was a prodigious affair. It occupied nearly an hour in passing a given point; it stretched almost three miles, and contained at least 4,000 persons. There were several hundred Wide Awakes, whom, from their pretty uniform, steady, soldier like step and youthful enthusiastic appearance, were an attractive feature of the delegation.

The procession from Oswego, Plano, Bristol, and Yorkville, was not far from two miles long, [illegible] bands of music [illegible] monster pro[illegible] [illegible] sent the sister States. Poor Kansas was represented by a young lady riding behind the chariot alone. She had been excluded from a seat inside, because she refused to own slaves.

One four-horse wagon had a big log on it, and some stalwart young Lincolns were splitting it into rails as the procession moved along. Every farmer's wagon bore some emblem; a rail and a maul was a popular one with the sons of toil, as it showed that their gallant leader had sprung from their own ranks and occupation in life.

Another feature was the mounted Wide-Awakes of Aurora, nearly 200 strong, under the command pro. tem of Capt. Barker of Chicago. They made a magnificent display, as they performed escort duty. But I have not time to describe a tithe of the notable sights of the day. The vast mass about 2 o'clock had reached the beautiful grove out of town, where speaking was to take place. There were two stands, one for English and the other for German speeches. Hon. I. N. Arnold opened with a few remarks, and was followed by Hon. Richard Yates, our next Governor, in a powerful speech of two hours long. He was followed by Hon. Joseph Knox in a captivating speech, which elicited rounds of applause.

At the German stand, H. Kreissmann, Esq., of Chicago, elicited numerous cheers by the telling hits and pointed arguments he adduced. This evening we are to have a grand torchlight procession of all the Wide Awake Clubs in the county, and speeches by Hurlbut, Farnsworth and Plato, and in German by Hessing and Metzner, and others. Considering all things, it was a grand affair. Set old Kane down for a plump 3,000 for Abe Lincoln. This is above our Fremont mark; but we have the boys to do it. Tell your State Central Committee to draw on Kane for that majority. She will honor it.

OLD KANE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Shear's Great News Enterprise--The Advance in R. R. Securities--A Lucky Clerk--Great Swindle Foiled--New Douglas Organ.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 28th, 1860.

People in the West have very probably heard of Shear's Lightning News Express, which takes the daily issues of our morning journals, and distributes them two hundred miles north of this city before New Yorkers are reading them at their breakfast tables. This institution is now considered fairly established, and as it has produced several important changes in our newspaper world, let me give you a few statistics of its operation and success.

Mr. L. N. Shear, himself, is a live Yankee, long known here as an energetic packer and forwarder of city papers and magazines. Last winter he conceived the idea that the time had come when the suburbs of New York might be made to embrace hundreds, instead of twenties, of miles—so far as the prompt receipt of the morning city papers is concerned. Without saying anything to his brothers in the packing and forwarding line, he was shrewd enough to get a contract from the Hudson River Railroad Company for the running of an early special news and passenger train. By representing to the managers of the leading journals the probable large increase in circulation that would accrue to them from the success of this enterprise, he induced them all to favor it, and to go to press, for his benefit, an hour or two earlier in the morning than heretofore. On the 9th of April he ran his first train. The *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, &c., which had formerly gone to press at any time between 3 and 4 A. M., fixed the hour of 2 as the moment when the "forms" should be lowered to the basement—whether all the news was in or not. At 2:45 A. M. Shear received his papers from the various offices; at 20 minutes after 3 his train started from 31st street up the Road—the papers undergoing a rolling-up and apportioning process at the hands of his agents on the car.

The most important result of this movement is, of course, the extension of the circulation of the New York daily press, owing to the immense gain in the time (over five hours) at which the Northern and Western towns of this State receive its issues. Along the Harlem Railroad the train travels at the rate of forty miles per hour. No stoppage is made, the respective bundles being thrown off at each town and village. So the Poughkeepsie folks get their papers at 5:23 A. M. Albany is reached at 7:15, and when the Legislature is in session, its members read the account of the previous day's de[illegible]

[illegible] brokers are able to make fortunes from legitimate *commissions*. The outside public are buyers—for investments—and for several days of last and this week, more business has been done in Wall street than in any similar time before. All this is in the heat of summer, and Saratoga and Newport mourn the absence of many a family broker, who at this season last year was driving a fast span along the road to the Lake, at the former resort, or by the sand-beach of the latter. Our brokers dress fashionably and spend their money like princes, but [illegible] better than to neglect business for [illegible] surprising how small an amount of cash will do to speculate with, and consequently how many men of small means lose or double their little all in our fascinating "street." I have just heard of a Grand street dry goods clerk, whose earnings, last June, amounted to only $3,000. He has occasionally "taken a flyer," and being a shrewd fellow, thought he foresaw a "big rise" this season. So about the 1st of June he found a broker willing to buy him 1,000 shares of "Guaranteed." Buyer 60 days, and to accept his $3,000 as a deposit on the purchase—a margin of only 3 per cent. When the stock had risen 5 per cent. he sold, at a profit of $5,000, and at once purchased 2,000 shares in the same way with his $8,000. These he carried till last week, when he was wise enough to sell—making $16,000 on his second transaction. He now proposes to let stocks alone, and to go into partnership with the merchant who employs him. Few speculations are so fortunate as his, but as outsiders always operate for the rise, many similar stories are current just now. For three years this propensity of unprofessional speculators to "buy long" rather than "sell short," has kept their pockets in a depleted state, and it is time for them to reap a little harvest.

The members of the Joint Special Committee of our Common Council, to whom was entrusted the late entertainment of the Japanese Embassy are in a serious state of trepidation over the rigid inquiry being instituted into the items making up their neat little bill of $105,000. It will be remembered that the original appropriation made by the Aldermen was only $30,000—enough in all conscience, to pay for royal hospitality.—As it became known, however, that the munificent Boone and the irrepressible Lelands were in league to receive the advantages of the occasion, people began to guess that another appropriation would be necessary—that possibly these ingenious *confrere* would succeed in bringing in a bill of $40, $50 or possibly $60,000. Not even those most cognizant of the fact that "some things can be done as well as others," could say they were not surprised when a total of $125,000 was coolly footed up by the gentlemen named! After much revision by Comptroller Haws, this was cut down to $105,000.—But even the people of this much plundered city arose to cry out against the enormous swindle. Alderman Starr of the committee, washed his hands of the matter, and was the first to introduce a resolution calling for a bill of items. And now, Hon. L. S. Chatfield, as a tax-payer, and Mr. Haws, as Comptroller, unite in applying to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the city, forbidding payment of the bill aforesaid until further proceedings can be instituted. This demand sets forth that the total expenses of the Japanese ball, board, &c., were not over $10,000, and that the Lelands charge $91,000; therefore, that taxes in this city are largely increasing yearly, without any commensurate advantages accruing to the tax-payers, &c. The Lelands threaten unless their Aldermanic friends shove their charges through, to bring in a bill which will include, among other items, thousands of dollars' worth of champagne, rooms, &c, furnished to the members of the committee for the use of themselves and friends, and to reveal other still more scandalous secrets. All good citizens rejoice at the prospect that the entire fraud will be exploded, and as I have said, the conspirators are shaking in their boots.

Still another newspaper—a daily—is to be started this season. It is said to have a large capital, will be Douglas Democratic in politics, and it is rumored that Geo. N. Sanders will be the wire puller and general manager of the concern.

LAUNCELOT.

Ohio Politics.

Hon. Edward Wade having expressed a willingness to retire from Congress at the expiration of his term, a movement has been made in the XIXth District for the nomination of Hon. Robt. F. Paine, of Cleveland.

PERRY COUNTY.—The New Lexington *Weekly* says there are not less than twenty-five or thirty persons in that township, who have hitherto been Democrats, who announce their determination to support Lincoln and Hamlin. We hear of similar changes in almost every section of the country. The march of the Republican party is onward to victory.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.—A letter from Stryker, Ohio, to the Toledo *Blade*, says that Cunningham R. Scott, Esq., a Democrat who was elected Prosecuting Attorney in this county, in the face of one hundred and fifty Republican majority three years ago, and who is regarded as their best stump speaker, has renounced all allegiance to the rotten old concern, and many other honest men are beginning to alter in their faith.

AT HYDE PARK.—Among the guests within the past few days at the Hyde Park House were the following distinguished strangers:—Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; B. F. Smith, Esq., Dr. Rathbone and family, New Orleans; Judge Dewey, St. Louis; Col. Draper and family, Mobile; Wm. A. Seltarktall, Esq. and family, New York.

CRICKET.—The long-talked of match between the married and single Cricketers of this city came off yesterday on the Grounds of the Prairie Club, and was a very exciting match—the [illegible] batting of William Scott Stewart on the married side was admired by all, and cheer after cheer went up for him when he triumphantly brought his bat out, having scored 51 runs in the second innings—none of the single men being able to find their way to his wicket.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXCURSIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Tremont House last evening, in reference to the reception of the New Orleans party, who will arrive by the Illinois Central Railroad this evening, and a committee of the following-named gentlemen appointed to meet the party and communicate to them the various excursions and entertainments of which they might avail themselves while with us:

Judge Wilson, B. S. Raymond, Ex-Mayor Haines, J. B. Drake, Geo. M. Gray, H. E. Sargent, Judge Van Higgine, J. A. Kennedy.

Scientific Expedition.

A company of our residents with a full ardor enkindled by the rich field offered in this section, at this season, to lovers of natural science, left this city yesterday for an expedition purely scientific in its character. The aim being the study of altitudes and temperature, the air-currents, the habits and genera of the fish of our fresh water ponds, as well as the traces of the modern *glacial* period, Crystal Lake, McHenry County, lying in Lat. 42 deg. 12 m. North; Long. 86, 21 W. T. 43 N. R. 8. 2. Sect. 1, seemed to combine in the largest degree the advantages for such research.

At the outset it was determined to follow up the iron formation characterizing what for its distinctiveness, we term the (W. B.) *Ogdenite* period, commencing on the lake shore, and by a northwesterly course striking the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, maintaining throughout its distinctness, and having no manner of connection with the course taken by the icebergs of the glacier period, whence it evidently must be classed with a subsequent time.

The party followed the line of this iron formation very rapidly, at times at the rate of over twenty miles an hour. It passed the intersection of a kindred formation in the Fox River valley, but belonging to the Galena group. At Crystal Lake the party made a detour to the Southwest and commenced the study of soils on foot. They were well equipped with various aids to the proposed research of the day, and about one mile and a half from the track they had pursued from this city, came upon the great remains of the glacial period. These glaciers have been carefully housed by private enterprise, and through purposes scientific enough perhaps, but mainly mercenary. Certainly it has caused a *coolness* to spring up between Messrs. Joy & Frisbie and our community.

Pausing a short time at these huge covered icebergs, estimated to contain about 18,000 tons, attention was called to a series of experiments in the assimilation and absorption of fluids and solids, which owing to the altitude, 350 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, were highly successful. "Nature abhors a vacuum," and it should be the aim and the pride of the devotees of true science to closely pattern after Nature, and in the same spirit (or the best that is to be obtained.)

The study of currents of air, temperature and depth of the water, and the habits and *tastes* of the fish coming next in order, that these might be pursued simultaneously, apparatus that had been prepared at some expense was called in question, the description of which will be presented as a paper to any Scientific Association unfamiliar with the common sail boat of the clinker-built genus, and shoulder of mutton sail. It is impossible, much as we love scientific details, to present the full report presented in each of these fields. The commission on currents of air report most favorably, and especially upon the excellence of the apparatus regularly kept for testing the same. The scientific visitor at Crystal Lake can scarcely go amiss, (but the taking along a Miss or party of Misses will be better) in finding the currents everything that will be desired for an excellent sail.

As to the classes and habits of the fish in those waters, the commission report that classification has been rendered very difficult from entire lack of specimens. Hence the habits of these fish are inferred to be shy, retiring; possibly they are blind, akin to the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Cave. Either the fish did not see the bait or spoons, (reference is intended to the apparatus for trolling, and not to any of the party,) or were not hungry. It should receive the early attention of the scientific in either event. Here we leave the report.

[illegible] powers, had been almost the life and soul of it while there. He had already said good-bye, and our visitors, one and all, deplored his absence from this the farewell entertainment, given by them to express their acknowledgements.

Col. R. N. Denison of Toronto, member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and President of the West York Agricultural Society, filled the Chair, and was seconded by James Johnson, Esq., Vice President of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Gage Bro. & Drake gave an excellent dinner, which was most excellently discussed and ap[illegible] [illegible] of the United States" and "The Queen, God bless her," each of them introduced with a few appropriate remarks, and received standing, with all the honors.

Next came what might almost be called the event of the evening, viz: the toast and address to Mr. Austin.

The Chairman called upon H. B. Bostwick, Esq., of Toronto, to read an address expressive of the appreciation which our Canadian friends entertained of the genial qualities, kindheartedness and unvarying good humor and attention of J. B. Austin, Esq., of the Illinois Central Railway, who had been their *charge d' affaire* during the excursion through the West.

Mr. Bostwick premised the address by remarking that when he first met Mr. Austin in the character of a confidential agent of the Illinois Central, his first impression was that that corporation had placed the control of very important interests in the hands of a very young man; but, when he caught the glance of his eye, he was satisfied they were in safe hands. The subsequent communication which he had the pleasure to enjoy with Mr. Austin confirmed his first impressions; and, though only thrown together yesterday, as it were, he felt toward him as a friend of years' standing. Acquaintance had ripened into friendship under the genial influence of his kindly disposition as rapidly as do the fruits of the South under the fructifying rays of the tropical sun.

The address is as follows:

To J. B. Austin, Esq., Registrar of the Illinois Central Land Department, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, being residents of Canada, and having just completed an excursion over the Illinois Central Railroad and some of the intersecting lines, before returning to our homes, desire to express to you the gratification which we have received during this excursion, and our appreciation of your great kindness and attention.

Having now traveled over the Illinois Central and other railroads from Chicago to Cairo and thence to Dubuque, and having sojourned at various places by the way, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the beautiful country which is traversed by these railroads, and particularly by the Illinois Central. Living as we do in a forest country, the prairies are to us a novelty, and surveying their fertile and magnificent plains, bearing upon their surface vast herds of cattle and the most luxuriant crops, we are convinced that nature has left nothing undone to make them the abode of a happy and prosperous population. For this opportunity to survey so extensive a region, we feel ourselves under deep obligations to the managers of the Illinois Central and the managers of the other railways on which we have traveled, and to the gentlemen having charge of the steamers on which we have sailed, and we trust that you will convey to them our deep sense of their liberality and attention.

The kindly fellowship extended to us by the citizens of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, wherever we went, fully justifies all we have heard of the hospitality of the West.

To you, Sir, as the representative of the Illinois Central and other railways over which we have traveled, we tender our cordial thanks, for you have gone beyond the requirements of official duty, and your uniform kindness and disposition to oblige, in every particular, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by us.

With best wishes for your health and success in life, we remain, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

George Alexander, M. L. Council, C. W.; B. W. Smith, Sheriff Collingwood, C. W.; Wm. Glass, Sheriff Middlesex, C. W.; S. Morrill, Ex-Mayor London, C. W.; R. L. Denison, President West York Agricultural Society, C. W.; J. B. Strathy, Collector of Customs, London, C. W.; H. J. Boulton, farmer, county of York, C. W.; William Elliott, barrister, London, C. W.; James Johnson, V.-P. Middlesex Agr. Soc., C. W.; James Cummings, merchant, Hamilton, C. W.; J. W. Lawford, solicitor, London, C. W.; E. Leonard, Ex-Mayor, London, C. W.; J. Perrault, Sec'y Board of Agriculture, C. E.; John Lowe, Montreal Gazette; William Gillespie, Hamilton Spectator; Samuel J. Jones, London Liberator; O. J. Hines, Prescott Messenger; James Somerville, Dundas True Banner; George M. Snyder, Ingersoll Chronicle; George H. Denison, merchant, London, C. W.; Joseph J. Sprague, merchant, London, C. W.; Henry Taylor, Oxford Herald; Thomas Carling, brewer, London, C. W.; William Carling do.; Alexander Graham, engineer, London, C. W.; William R. Dixon, grain merchant, London, C. W.; Norman Holt, London; Dean Tiffany, Delaware, C. W.; William Jaunell, Delaware, C. W.; Charles Hunt, V. P. Board of Trade, London, C. W.; Edward Beltz, Merchant, London, C. W.; Henry B. Bostwick, Toronto, C. W.; William Anderson, London, C. W.; Robert Robson, London, C. W.; Robert Walsh, London, C. W.; James Ferguson, Registrar County of Middlesex, C. W.; James Barber, J. P. Macgillivray, C. W.; A. Gow, Farmer, London, C. W.; N. Coons, London, C. W.; William Deviney, London, C. W.; H. Corbitt, Kingston, C. W.; Thomas A. Corbitt, Sheriff Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, C. W.; W. W. Dean, Barrister, Belleville, C. W.

The toast and address were responded to with "three times three," given with a zest and cordiality which showed the cheers came from the hearts of the company.

Mr. Austin modestly replied, disclaiming any personal claims to the acknowledgments so profusely tendered, but happy to be assured that the Road he represented and the Roads which had joined him in this effort at international hospitality—namely, the Michigan Central, the Cairo and Fulton, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Dubuque and Pacific, and to-day, the Michigan Southern—that these roads had so happily succeeded in making this trip agreeable to the guests, adding that the pleasure [illegible]

[illegible]
The grand, unknown [illegible] of the North,
Into boreal horrors [illegible] North,
Holding unswerved its [illegible] way,
To icy burial in Hudson [illegible]

These wide diverging st[illegible] neighboring fountains,
Our line, unheeding, se[illegible] Rocky Mountains,
That back-bone of our [illegible] quick leaping
The parallel of "*forty* [illegible] keeping,
Nor pausing once before [illegible] the dry land
It dashes north (*or south* [illegible] Juan island,
Escapes its squabbles, [illegible] prolific,
By plunging headlong [illegible] Pacific.
Oh that instead of [illegible]
We might Pacific-ate [illegible]

Well; such a line the[illegible] it.
The question is, [illegible]
How to ignore—[illegible]
Smooth the [illegible] native polish.
If you refer [illegible]
I'd make the [illegible]
[illegible] idle-[illegible] show,
"Lines to a Lady," written long ago
As dead as a door-nail, or as Queen Anne,
And now, of course, you want to hear my plan?
Well, here it is—I'm proud thus to discover it—
We'll rub the line out crossing it, [illegible]

So when on some secluded city walk
The boys at hop scotch draw a line of chalk,
Some unexpected crowd comes by that way,
Not thought of when the boys began their play,
The outlines soften and the chalk grows dun,
Before the eyes it melting seems to swim,
Until beneath men's boots and women's clothing,
It fades away unconsciously to nothing!

All lines of demarcation pass away;
The Chinese walls crumbling to decay,
And the advance of Anglo-Saxon man
Has burst the ramparts that inclosed Japan.
Shall North Americans then [illegible] the last
To do away with relics of the past?
Far be it from us; we declare it now,
And hereby register our [illegible] vow,
This shall be trampled under foot and crossed,
Till every land-mark is completely lost.
An unexpected crowd now [illegible] it pass es,
Both ways, Canadian and Columbian masses,
Backward and forward, like a cross-cut saw go
New York, Toronto, Montreal, Chicago,
Till 'neath the efforts of such [illegible] sawyers,
To find the line, would puzzle forty lawyers!
You come to us—we go to you,—and so
Concord is made, as by a fiddler's bow.
Our alternating visits we'll keep up
Firm bands to forge, dividing lines destroy;
Thus weaving, like a shuttle in a loom,
A fabric that shall last till crack of doom,
A fabric of firm friendship, warp and woof,
That only asks, to put it to the proof,
Some foe or famine, threatening either land,
To let the other haste with eager hand,
Given and taken with that special grace
That shows between two children of one race,
When jealousy dies out and Love redoubles,
Touched by the magic wand of present troubles.

'Tis true, the water courses there will stay—
At least—we'll hope devoutly that they may.
You heard a brilliant speaker on our trip—he
Threatened of all your glories he would strip ye.
Taking Lake Michigan within his grip, he
Would turn the whole thing down the Mississippi!
His plan is certainly [illegible] staggerer;
Down to the Gulf he'll carry great Niagara!
And thus forestalling all its feeding torrents,
Make a dry bridle-path of the St. Lawrence!
Well, *till he does* the waters will remain.
But now please tell me sir, and make it plain,
We all hang breathless on your grave decision—
Why call a common highway a division?
In olden times, great waters were great barriers,
But now they simply act as common carriers,
Assisting national inter communion,
They form twixt distant realms firm bonds of union,
Does the great Central Road, just seen by you
Divide the State of Illinois in two?
As well pretend, when youth and maiden stand,
He decking with a plain gold ring her hand,
That circlet was to act as a division!
Fond hearts! They'd treat the notion with derision.
Its very shape they look on as a token
Of endless love, smooth, precious and unbroken.

The union of two nations great I sing,
The chain of waters is their wedding ring.
Then let these words resound, in tones of thunder.
Whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder.

And now, dear friends, farewell, we hate to say it,
But the pain's not decreased if we delay it.
Of you, our memories will ne'er grow cool,
Nor will you soon forget Lola—Rantoul.
The first was where we had our great collation,
And where great Crandall made his first sensation;
Gave our first taste of his unrivall'd quality,
Wit, humor, kindness, solid sense and jollity,
In all their wondrous versatile variety,
Adorned, too, by such beauty and such piety!
Rantoul was where the two good-natured Crandall
Of his dear land's abuse was made the handle;
And Theo and the [illegible], unwilling Taylor,
'Gainst Canada was made a "blustering railor."
Mattoon came next, but I care not how soon
You sink the memory of dark Mattoon.
Some Gentlemen were there, the crowd to teach,
What all by right should know, freedom of speech,
Else had you ball, I trow, a simple poor
Of manners now in vogue at Egypt's door,
Not so in Cairo. Not so in Missouri.
There showed no narrow-minded party fury,
There moonlight, mirth and melons, mixed, prevailed,
As in Mayor Taylor's boat and barge we sailed,
Or trod Kentucky's or Missouri's shore,
Welcomed by all—and, I may say, by *Moore*.

Your further trip, my muse shall play no tricks on.
Perhaps you noticed I was not at Dixon,
Nor at Mendota, and it no less true is,
I missed the jolly visit to St. Louis.
Stern duty called, I had to "grin and bear it,"
But I assure you I was there "in sperrit."
Unreasonable were it to complain,
Since here we are, together, once again.
Now, I forbear, my theme I'm getting lost in,
I'll let farewell be said by my friend Austin.
I thought to finish up my long verbosity,
By calling you a toast to Reciprocity,
But I prefer to give, The Queen—God bless her!
May nothing ever happen to distress her,
Her government be free from feuds alarming,
And all her sons be brave—her daughters charming.

Speaking of sons—you've heard no end of hints,
Of how agog we are to see your Prince.
Now throwing hints as do, this I declare is
The real reason he must see our prairies.
We hope he'll like them—stay here as a resident,
And, run in 'sixty-four, for our next President.

The delivery of these "Lines" was interrupted by numerous bursts of laughter and applause at every possible and impossible point or local allusion, and at the conclusion the whole company rose with "three times three, one more and a tiger," and hosts and guests separated with a noisy enthusiasm such as even the Tremont House has rarely heard, worn as are its echoes with reverberations, from innumerable jovial companies.

Some of the Canadians started per Michigan Central R. R. last night, and some by the "Evergreen City" to go round the lakes to Collingwood, the remainder by the Michigan Southern this morning.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—The excellent management of this road has secured to it features of completeness and perfection worthy of a first class thoroughfare. Large parties have been at work this season on the repairs of the track, replacing worn out rails, and ballasting the track. Its rolling stock equipment is of a very superior class.

CADET SHIELD LOST.—On Monday evening a Cadet Shield, with the owner's name engraved thereon, was lost on Rush street bridge, or between there and South Water street, on Michigan avenue. Any one finding it will be rewarded by leaving it at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn street.

[illegible] Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, in "Robbins Iron Block." Flags, banners and ensigns are in great demand, and we would refer political clubs and all others in want of these necessary "campaign documents" to their house, and to the fact that they have on hand and make to order at short notice, every variety of campaign banners and flags. They keep the heaviest stock to be found west of New York of twines, cordage and heavy cotton goods, and our friends will do well to order of them, and reap the advantage always to be obtained by purchasing where a large stock and full assortment is kept at all times. Their supply of what commercial parlance calls "neckweed," (known in we prophecy for them hope,) is extensive, and pointed politicians about the middle from disaper; and, by the way, we would suggest to November Gilbert Hubbard & Co. the propriety of having a lot of it cut into lengths—and the ends knotted.

A DOUBLE ESCAPADE.—One George Northrup keeps an establishment not favorably known as the "Arbor," in the southern suburbs of the city. He has also a horse and buggy. Yesterday Constable Henricks levied on the team on an execution. Northrup got his friend D. E. Patterson to run the team off. A grand trial of horseflesh took place down South Clark street, the Constable coming out the winner of the one mile heat, and bagging Patterson for his untimely interference.

Constable Keeler held a State warrant against Northrup and started to take him into custody. The latter started to defeat such a purpose, and got a little the start of Keeler. Constable Hendricks and Keeler then joined pursuit, and after a sharp foot race took Northrup into custody. Both Northrup and Patterson are now in jail, committed by Justice Hoisington.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES CELEBRATION.—To day, the 1st of August, being the anniversary of West India Emancipation, is to be appropriately celebrated by our colored citizens. At 7½ A. M. they are to assemble at the A. M. E. Church, whence at 8 o'clock the procession will march to the cars, and proceed to Evanston, where they will take part in appropriate exercises, speaking, etc., and a good time generally.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic of the Great Western Railway for the week ending July 27th, 1860:

From Passengers	$16,973 35½
From Freight and Live Stock	10,403 40½
From Mails and Sundries	1,301 67½
	$28,681 25½
Corresponding week in 1859	26,636 68
Increase	$2,016 55½

BASE BALL.—The match between the Ossawatomie Junior and the Wide Awake Senior Base Ball Clubs, came off on the grounds of the former, corner of Twelfth and Halstead streets, and resulted in the following score: Ossawatomie Junior, 62; Wide Awake Senior, 12.

WM. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the "Home" this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

WIDE AWAKES ATTENTION!—There will be a drill on Wednesday evening, and every evening this week, preparatory for the trip to Springfield. Let every Wide Awake attend.

G. I. WATERMAN, Sec'y.

National Teachers Association, and American Normal School Association.

The annual meeting of these National Associations will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 7, and continuing through the week.

The Normal Association will organize on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory address by the President, W. F. Phelps, Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School.

The National Teachers' Association will organize on Wednesday, at the same hour. Introductory address by the President, J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lectures will be delivered and papers presented by B. G. Northrop, of Mass., J. S. Wickersham of Penn., D. N. Camp, of Conn., E. North of Hamilton College, N. Y., John Kneeland of Mass., E. L. Youmans of N. Y., W. H. Wells of Chicago, and others.

It is expected that papers will be presented for discussion on the most important themes pertaining to the several departments of instruction and discipline, from the Primary School to the University.

In view of the character of the gentlemen who are to lecture, the subjects to be presented, the sections of the country and departments of instruction represented, the general interest felt in both Associations throughout the States and the Canadas, and the locality of the place of meeting, within an hour of Niagara, it is expected that this will be the largest and most important educational meeting ever held in the United States.

The citizens of Buffalo will open their houses for the free entertainment of all ladies in attendance, who will accept their hospitalities. Members, upon their arrival, will report themselves at the library rooms of the Young Men's Association, where a committee will be in waiting to receive the ladies, and direct them to their several places of entertainment.

The proprietors of the American Hotel, Clarendon, and Mansion House, will reduce their rate of charge to $1.50 per day. Several other excellent hotels will entertain members at $1.00 per day.

An excursion to Niagara Falls will be arranged for the members of the Association.

NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADIAN TOWNS.

For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight taken at Lowest Rates
To and from the East.
aul — A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

E. H. SARGENT,
APOTHECARY,
At the New Prescription Drug Store,
COR. RANDOLPH AND STATE STS.

The above Store will be opened this day with a carefully selected stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and New Preparations, Toilet and Fancy Goods, Delicacies for Infants and the Sick, choice articles of Food and for Cooking purposes, Fine Perfumery, Brushes, Shoulder Braces and Trusses, Surgical Instruments, &c.
[illegible] put up at this establishment will be of the Best QUALITY OBTAINABLE.
Personal attention will be given to the Dispensing of Medicine.
Chicago, August 1st, 1860. — au1-c825-1w

DESK ROOM.—Ample space in a very pleasant office centrally located. Address with name Post Office Box 270. — jy31-c818-3t

DEARBORN SEMINARY ON Wabash ave., bet. Randolph and Washington sts. The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, 1860. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the Seminary. — jy30-c809-7w

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles Sassaman, successor of the firm of Sassaman & Brooks is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the late firm of Sassaman & Brooks, and to sign receipts for the same, and all claims against the firm of Sassaman & Brooks will be paid by said Charles Sassaman.
CHARLES SASSAMAN,
GEO. H. BROOKS.
The Confectionery Business will be carried on as heretofore at my New Place of business,
No. 39 Randolph Street,
East of State street. Thankful for past favors I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, feeling confident that my facilities for manufacturing are such as enable me to sell on the most advantageous terms.
CHARLES SASSAMAN.
jy31-c819 1m

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81
[jy31-c820-2m]

"GET THE BEST."
Thomson's Celebrated
SKIRTS.
Novelties for Autumn, 1860.
THE EUGENIE PARIS GORE.
" CONSTITUTION.
" SOUTHERN QUEEN.
" FAIRY.
" PARISIAN TRAIN.
" ZEPHYR.
Remodeled from the latest Parisian designs. Manufactured solely by us from Thomson's Patent Improved Corrugated Springs and Inimitable Wedge Slide. Every Skirt stamped with our name and trade mark, the Crown. For sale everywhere.
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO.,
jy31-c816-2tew1m — 336 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK WIRE MILL.—
NELSON & RICHMOND,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
WIRE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Particular attention given to orders sent to their Warehouse, 81 John street, N. Y., which will be filled PROMPTLY, and by SPEEDY Dispatch.
Circulars furnished, giving illustrated Price List, or nett prices at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
TERMS.—Six Months' Note, payable at Bank, with current rate of Exchange on New York, or 5 per cent. off for Cash.
Wire Mill, 25th street. } NEW YORK.
Warehouse, 81 John st. }
y31-c814-1m

HORSE RAILROAD AND OMNIBUS TO
GRACELAND CEMETERY & PARK.
To avoid misplacement of surveyor's stakes, patrons visiting Graceland with their children for a rural jaunt are respectfully informed that after passing over and examining the Cemetery proper, they will find at the SOUTHERN END OF THE GRAVELED ROADS, AND IN THE SAME INCLOSURE, a secluded and beautiful woodland, which the Company have not subdivided, but have reserved as a Park, where visitors may ramble and lunch amid wild flowers in privacy and shade. The grounds being on the gravel ridge are high and dry at all seasons.
The Omnibus for the Cemetery connects with the cars of the North Horse Railroad, leaving North Water street at
9 A. M., 2:30 P. M., & 5:45 P. M.
Leaves the Cemetery for the City at
9 A. M., 12 M. and 5.15 P. M.
Through Tickets can be had of Conductors for eight cents. SPECIAL arrangements made at the Cemetery Office in — BRYAN HALL,
jy30-c807-3t — Opposite the Court House.

SEARCH THE COUNTRY through and where will you find a Machinist who has not been troubled to obtain a good Oil for lubricating fast motions, such as
JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, SMALL COGS and FINE MACHINERY in general.
Those who desire an Oil which will not Gum, at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for
"Fine Spindle Machinery Oil,"
AT THE
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
122 Clark street, between Madison and Washington
CHAS. L. NOBLE, Manager.
ho11-c549 6m13tp

PALM OIL.—10,000 Lbs. of
PALM OIL,
Put up in so table packages, for sale at the Soap Factory on Cedar street. Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of Extra Family Soaps. All orders punctually attended to. — THOMAS DOUGALL.
Post Office address Box 1144. — jy28x1m

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON LONG TIME—A first rate Lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, 53 by 160 feet to an alley. Good size for either one or two houses, and will be sold or leased on favorable terms. M. A. NEEF, No. 4 Portland Block. — jy31 c816-3t

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. — iy2x1w.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4493, Chicago. — jy21-c769-2w

FOR SALE.—[illegible] in the World. [illegible] Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 21 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 9c per foot, and by the single ladder at 10c. T. M. HILLIARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. — jy17-c752 1m

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Frame house, 16 by 26 feet, well built and finished throughout, for sale on reasonable terms, or in exchange for goods. Apply to MUNROE & SPENCER, Metropolitan Block. — jy30x1w

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, consisting of market, smoke house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam chopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. — jy1x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Fifty feet with east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 per cent. Address J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago. — jy25-c791-1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 16 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,
A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. R. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. — los c848 2m

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Band's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making great yield and tiptop quality of flour than can be made by the old process. ONE THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with an always passing trunk in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS,
Peoria, Illinois,
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. — jy2x1m

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,
Within 30 Miles of Chicago.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing, which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms.
To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible region can be selected; and the trains are so arranged that these products can be delivered early in the morning and late at night. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R., Central Depot, Chicago. — je23c634-2m

STEAM FLOURING MILL
For Sale at a Bargain!
ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.
A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., &c., in good order; wood's heap, and in the midst of a Wheat-growing region—both of spring and winter wheat. The Mill has been run by water, and can be adapted for that power whenever desirable. It is situated near the Pecatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, with 12 miles of Ill. Cent. R.R. at Lenin [illegible] Stations.
Terms—¼ Cash, balance in one, two and three years if wanted.
Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to M. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago.
Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois. — jy1x1d 1m

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT La [illegible], Iowa,
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The valuable property known as the "Swan Mills," is now offered for sale at a great bargain, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. These Mills are located on the bank of the Red [illegible] River, in the heart of the greatest grain producing region of the State. Have three run of stone capable of turning out 200 barrels of flour per day, and the machinery has recently been put in thorough repair. For terms, &c., apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
jy10x1m — Davenport, Iowa.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN BUYERS.—FOR SALE—A Grain Warehouse, with steam elevators and large capacity for storage. Located at a flourishing town, and one of the best Grain Stations in Illinois out of Chicago. Will be sold low and possession given immediately. For particulars address "J. B.," Box 3607 [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 306 West Madison street, seven rooms; price $12.00.
House No. 121 West Jackson street, beautiful residence; price, $14.00.
House No. 9 Price Place, two story frame, six rooms; price, $12.00.
Rooms at 301 South Wells street. Also, rooms with good Horse Barn at No. 15 Charles street, South Division.
E. H. CUMMINGS,
jy30x3t — Removed to 42 Clark street.

TO RENT—The store now occupied by us, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue. Possession given September 1st. Also, Store No. 47 South Water street. Apply to M. LAFLIN or O. H. & L. LAFLIN. — jy16 c709-1m

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
116 Lake street—near Clark

Boarding.

BOARD WANTED on the first of September, in the South Division, by a gentleman and wife with one child. Address Box 3982. — jy3ox3t

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, to let at a moderate rate for a gentleman and lady. Also, a few day boarders wanted at the pleasant and central locality, 71 Wabash avenue. — jy1p-c769-2w

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, and other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 45 Michigan avenue. — jy7x1m

[illegible] June 19th, 1860. — [illegible]

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Scrap Paper, old Metals, &c., at 193 South Water street, Chicago.
jy26-2w — WM. GILBERT.

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE.
Room No. 3, over 124 South Clark street.
I have completed my abstract of the Records of the various Courts, and will now make examination for Judgments, or any other matter which may be required, on short notice and at moderate charges. — JNO. D. BROWN.
N. B.—My Abstracts of Title will soon be ready. — jy26x1m

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—A Consignment of
MASSILLON PIG IRON for sale, [illegible] adjoining the Bridge.

HANNIBAL CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONCRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
This Hotel is built of brick and stone. It is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice house on the back part.
This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reason for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to business.
Also, my house and lot situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. Fruit bearing trees and shrubbery on the lot. — JNO. G. TONCRAY.
For particulars address or apply to ALEX. O. TONCRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.
REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakenan, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo. — jy4c893-1m

FOR PIKE'S PEAK—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (DuBois' Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being Light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses or a four horse engine, costs only $500 and weighs but 1,800 pounds and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and worked with or without water. We WARRANT this Mill to do 50 per cent. more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill.
We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, under the same patent, for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.
A machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Morris, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information.
F. N. DUBOIS,
IRA AUSTIN. — DuBOIS & AUSTIN. — jy17-dawly

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route to or from between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday through the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent,
No. 12 Lake street,
ly-1stpy — Under the Adams House, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Bohemian, — McMaster | Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland
North Briton " — Grange, | N'th American, " — Aricon,
Anglo Saxon " — Ballantine, | Canadian, (new)
Two new ships, (building)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to stateroom..........$89 and $105.
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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1860.

A BARGAIN--WHAT IT MEANS.

The union of the Chicago *Times and Herald*, under the proprietorship of Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., is, perhaps, one of the most significant facts of the present canvass, and for that reason we feel justified in giving more attention to the matter than, under ordinary circumstances, an event of that character ought to receive. It is the first instance, we believe, in the history of American politics that the leading organ of a Presidential candidate, within his own State, has been transferred during the pendency of the canvass, from the ownership and control of his warm personal and political friends into the possession of a man known to be, if not personally hostile to that candidate, at least ardently devoted to another. A change of this character would be significant at any time; but when made under the circumstances attending the transfer in question and in the existing phase of the canvass, it assumes a peculiar importance, and cannot fail to excite the astonishment and to challenge the scrutiny of all who take an interest in the political questions of the day. The question naturally arises, What were the controlling motives of the parties to the transfer?

The *Times*, as is well known, was established in 1854 as the peculiar organ of Mr. Douglas; and from that day to the date of its transfer to Mr. McCormick, it has been zealously devoted to the advancement of his political fortunes. Its conductors have manifested both industry and ability in discharging the duty which they voluntarily assumed; and while it was well understood that they were deriving but little personal profit from their labors, yet no one doubted that in the event of Mr. Douglas realizing his Presidential aspirations, their years of toil would be well repaid. At length Mr. Douglas becomes a candidate for the Presidency; the canvass is in progress; the day of election is near at hand; and the *Times*, in the event of his election, being just on the eve of a career of profit which would enrich its owners and compensate them for their zealous but, hitherto, not well-paid labor, suddenly passes into the hands of a new man, known to be devoted to the political fortunes of Mr. Douglas' Democratic competitor! Whatever the public may be told of "irreconcilable differences" between the proprietors of the *Times* in relation to business matters, the inference is irresistible, that these "differences," whatever their nature may be, would not have resulted in turning that journal over to Mr. McCormick, if its proprietors had not wholly despaired of the election of Mr. Douglas. Means would have been devised to continue it as a Douglas organ, and its editor would have been retained in charge and in a position to profit by Mr. Douglas' accession to office. So far, therefore, as the old proprietors of the *Times* are concerned, the sale of the paper can only be construed into a confession that, in their opinion, Mr. Douglas' chances of an election are entirely hopeless. So much, as regards the cause of the sale.

In the first issue of the *Times and Herald* Mr. McCormick favors the public with a manifesto; and it is not a little significant, as well as furnishing a clue to the solution of the present inquiry, that in the very first sentence of his explanation he alludes to the cause of his embittered feeling towards Douglas and his peculiar friends. Mr. McCormick was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this city, in March last, and, after having the game, as he believed, entirely in his own hands, was slaughtered by the peculiar friends of Douglas—the *Times* being the chief instrument in this sanguinary performance. Mr. McCormick says, this circumstance led him to purchase the *Herald*. We have no doubt that such is the fact, and the subsequent course of the *Herald* corroborates the belief. Prior to the meeting of the Charleston Convention, editorial after editorial appeared in its columns, guardedly worded it is true, but none the less intelligible to politicians, the object of which was to secure the nomination, at Charleston, of some other man than Douglas. After the failure of that body to make a nomination, the *Herald* sought to so influence the action of the Baltimore Convention as to defeat Mr. Douglas there. It did this by [illegible] at Charleston by Mr. Howard of Tennessee, as a compromise platform. It was in these words:

> *Resolved*, That all the citizens of the United States, have an equal right to settle, with their property (slaves) in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, *neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.*

In his letter to Dorr, of Dubuque, Douglas had asserted that he would not accept a nomination on such a platform as this. McCormick had read that letter; he knew Douglas' committal; yet in the *Times and Herald*, of yesterday, he says, "This, or some similar compromise, I urged upon the attention of leading Douglas delegates to the Baltimore convention, as the only means of preventing the unhappy division which occurred." Why did he do so? Beyond the desire, very natural to a man of strong pro-slavery proclivities, to have the Democratic party committed in direct terms against the dodge of "unfriendly legislation," he could have had no other motive than the defeat of Douglas. If any proof be-

candidate for Governor, and Richardson and McClernand and Logan, Douglas candidates for Congress, are echoing the sentiment from every stump in the State—but Mr. McCormick, having bought the Douglas organ, assures the people that he knows the declaration to be untrue—that Douglas and Allen and Richardson lie; and that the true policy of the Breckinridge men in Illinois is to support the man who is telling this lie against their favorite.

We commend this matter to the serious consideration of all honest supporters of Mr. Douglas. In the sale of the *Times*, they have the confession of one of their most sagacious men that Douglas' chances are utterly beyond hope. In the support of Douglas by the leading Breckinridge men of the State, they may see that they are only playing the monkey's part in raking Breckinridge chestnuts out of the fire. If they are honest in their professions of love of freedom and regard for the rights of free labor, they will not suffer themselves to be made the tools of slavery propagandists and disunionists, but will vote for honest Abe Lincoln.

A MATTER TO BE THOUGHT OF.

The decennial census is now being taken under the authority of the laws of the United States. Admit that the rate of increase of the slave population in the South is that which is shown by a comparison of the enumeration of 1840 with that of 1850, and when the footings of the count are made up, it will be seen that this country contains a servile class, a degraded race, amounting in round numbers to nearly *four and a quarter millions!*—an increase of a million, or twenty-nine per cent., in the ten years which have elapsed since the last enumeration was made. In ten short years more, the same ratio of increase being observed, the number will be five-and-a-half millions; and in 1880 nearly if not quite seven millions; in 1890, nine millions; in 1900, eleven millions, eight hundred thousand; in 1910, fifteen millions, having quadrupled its alarming proportions in half a century. *There are persons now living*, who, if there is no change in the policy of the government, and no move on the part of the States toward emancipation, will see the slave population of this *free* country reach the enormous aggregate of *fifty millions* of souls!

Is there nothing in these figures from which the American people may learn a lesson that will throw light upon the contest now being waged between the political parties? Is there no danger to be apprehended from the growth of the destructive element in the body politic? Have we no hopes of the future of this Republic that the men who seek to limit and restrict the spread of this fearful evil may be branded as fanatics, agitators, traitors? Have we no duties toward man and God that we can safely turn away from the dark prospect ahead, and permit the cupidity and tyranny of the superior class in the South to increase and perpetuate the danger which lowers like an angry cloud above us?

When, we ask, if the Democracy are not blind guides, are we to begin the work which stares us in the face, and calls loudly upon us as christians and patriots? Shall we offer new rewards to the propagation of slaves?—Shall we devote new lands to their wasteful and destructive tillage? Shall we make slavery the rule of the Republic, and devote the youthful energies of the nation to its perpetuation? Is there nothing to fear in that course? In spite of whips and chains, forced labor and the jealous precautions of masters, intelligence is stealing in upon that mass of humanity which the whips scourge and the chains bind. To-day many a plantation has its human soul to whom the joys of liberty are ever present, and upon whom the yoke presses—year by year a most intolerable burden. Day by day new ideas steal in and light up that ignorance which the ruling class would make perpetual; and ideas are immortal.—Once infused into the race, they become its property and nothing can destroy or eradicate them. The slaves to-day — human in all their attributes and eager in their better desires—have replaced the almost beasts of two centuries ago. The Saxons of England, fifty years after the Norman conqueror overran the land and put collars on their necks, were not so much enlightened, not so much civilized as the descendants of the Africans now held in bondage in the South. What two hundred years did for them, a fourth of that time will [illegible] knowledge, do for the down-trodden of our own land. The day of their resistance, though men shut their eyes that they may not see it, draws fearfully near. They will come to their Runnymede, not as bold barons with their retainers, but as the avengers of the long and cruel wrongs that have been heaped upon their race; and wherever they march, rivers of blood and surges of fire will follow. Heaven arrest the impending calamity, by putting it into the hearts of the American people to do something, while they may, to avoid the consequences of the crime which our fathers committed, and which cupidity and injustice still continues.

A Republican triumph in the approaching contest is not only a necessity to the self-respect and honor of the North, but to the safety of the South and the prosperity of the government, now threatened by a great calamity which the blindest may see. He is a madman or an idiot, an enemy of his race and his kind, who will not seize the present opportunity to turn the tide of Slavery back, and develop that policy which, with safety to both races and with profit to all, will tend to

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS!

The Prairies on Fire!

Great Mass Meetings in Clinton, Mackinaw, Beardstown, Lacon, Aurora, Desoto, Xenia, Belleville, Monmouth, &c.

Trumbull, Schurz, Grimshaw, Judge Davis, Oglesby, Wolf, Hassaurek, and others in the field.

"Honest Old Abe," God Bless Him!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CLINTON, Ill, July 28, 1860.

I am hoarse this morning with shouting, and wearied with laughing; but I must begin my letter with, Hurrah for DeWitt County! We have had by far the largest gathering ever held in this county. On Thursday the Democracy made a desperate effort to get up a large meeting in this place. They had drums and banners, fire-crackers and whisky, Allen and Ficklin; but the people wouldn't come. Poor Ficklin made half a dozen converts to our side by his ignorant and unmanly abuse of Abe Lincoln. He is certainly the most absolute and universal *bore* I ever heard making a public speech. The man is positively too stupid to know with any degree of certainty whether or not he is telling the truth. He is perfectly harmless; but it is shameful for the Democratic State Committee to abuse such a person by sending him out to make speeches. Allen is somewhat bitter—more cunning, meaner, better-looking and better-informed. But they make a sorry team.

Well, our meeting numbered more thousands than theirs numbered hundreds. No man in Clinton, with any character, will deny this; and we had in our crowd five hundred times more rational and honest enthusiasm. And our meeting confirmed hundreds, and awakened earnest, inquiring thoughts in as many more. I overheard an old rough-looking Democrat say, "This meeting beats ours all to hell; there's no use trying to do anything."

The following was the order of the grand procession:—A full brass band in a four-horse wagon; mounted Wide Awakes, 80; gentlemen and ladies on horseback, 50 couples; four-horse wagon with pole 40 feet high, and emblems of husbandry; train of wagons; four-horse wagon with 33 young ladies; about 20 wagons and carriages; four horse wagon with flag and glee club; dozens of wagons; four-horse wagon with banner on a pole 80 feet high; immense six horse wagon with canvass awning, and thirty-three young ladies in white and blue, singing songs; more wagons; immense wagon drawn by six yoke of steers and containing thirty-three boys, some of them splitting rails; more wagons—and still more wagons; cavalcade of young men on horseback; more wagons; four horse wagon with banner and mottoes; a dozen wagons; four horse wagon with thirty-three men and flags. At this point I became tired and went to dinner; but the end of the immense train of wagons and banners could nowhere be seen.

I have just written that the foregoing was the grand procession. I take that back. It was only one procession—that from the eastern side of the county. The western procession, from Waynesville, Wapella, etc., was two miles long. In it there were over 100 Wide Awakes from Atlanta; scores of banners; full sized portrait of Lincoln and Hamlin; a brass band, and a large wagon containing thirty-three young ladies, and one, younger and smaller than the rest, shut up in a corner by herself, with this inscription over her: "They won't let me in." The hit at Locofoco Kansas policy was too palpable to be mistaken by the crowd, and the wagon was greeted with shouts as it passed along.

By agreement the two processions met on the high ground just north of the town. Mr. Weldon, candidate for district elector, made a capital reception speech, and just at its close there came along an excursion train containing about sixty distinguished Canadian gentlemen. At their request, the train was stopped, and they walked over to the crowd—a distance perhaps of 200 yards. They were greeted with three cheers, and introduced individually to Senator Trumbull. They all expressed delight and astonishment to see so large a gathering and such well behaved people. The flags and devices attracted their special attention. They received three parting cheers as they returned to the cars; and the Republican multitude formed in procession and marched to the grove prepared for the meeting. No one here estimates the number at less than 10,000. It was twice as large as the Bloomington meeting. Hurrah for the Republicans in all this "country round about."

Jackson Grimshaw opened: In 1856 some of us here present, aided in electing Buchanan President, and every such man here is to-day ashamed of it. [Applause.] Well, elect Douglas President, and the Administration of Buchanan will become illustrious by contrast. [Renewed applause.] In 1858 Lincoln was beaten by the unfair districting of the State. Elect a Democratic Legislature this year, and the State will be more unfairly districted than ever. And the Congressional districts would be so formed as to virtually disfranchise every Republican in all these Central Counties. Do you want this thing done. [No; no] Is it not time that the minority should cease to rule in Illinois? [Yes; and cheers.]

A little faction of Calhounists were the first to deny the constitutionality of slavery prohibition. He was the father and grandfather of our modern Democracy. [Laughter.] At the little Democratic meeting here [illegible] you that Douglas was for popular sovereignty pure and simple. Both these men know it was no such thing; that Douglas had surrendered the whole thing in accepting the Wickliffe proviso in the Baltimore platform,—even admitting that [illegible] had any before. Allen said that the [illegible] of 1787 was *not* Congressional [illegible]; because our present Congress did not exist till after the adoption of the Constitution, which was after 1787. Now, Jim Allen knew very well that one of the very first acts of the very first Congress since the Constitution was adopted, was the re-affirmation of that ordinance. [Cheers] Mr. Allen is said to pride himself on the similarity of his style of speaking to that of Judge Douglas. He does resemble him in one thing—in his habit of *not* telling the truth. [Great laughter.]

The Nebraska Bill was simply a bid for the Southern vote, which Douglas won't get, but which Breckinridge will. The little man sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and his rival will eat it for him. [Applause.] Senator Benjamin declared that at the caucus at which it was resolved to repeal the Missouri Compromise, he had himself made the suggestion that the power to exclude slavery be not given to the people, but reserved for the decision of the Supreme Court; and that in accordance with his suggestion the power had not been given. [Cheers.] Douglas said in his Springfield speech that the court in the Dred Scott case had decided that a master may go into a territory with his slaves and hold them there; afterwards, at Freeport, he declared that a slave owner could be kept out by unfriendly territorial legislation; then he denied in the

my Democratic friends ever hear of such a man? [Laughter.] An American citizen ashamed of anything in that Declaration would be ashamed to look his wife in the face; and she ought to be ashamed to look on him. [Uproarious applause]

Mr. LOVEJOY: The ancient poets relate that men have been turned into stones, trees, fishes, birds, and animals. This, of course, was a monstrous absurdity; but not more monstrous or absurd than for an old line Whig to turn modern Democrat. [Applause.] Whigs were for prohibition of slavery; Democrats were formerly for it. Now, I would say to them in the language of Paul, "Therefore, brethren, give the more earnest heed lest at any time ye make a slip." [Laughter] The Democracy have let all their sound old principles slip. No man changed to become a Republican. He was opposed to slavery extension, and he continued to do so. That is all.

Mr. Allen told of the Douglas wing of the Democracy. He admits, then, that there are two wings. Both, however, belong to the same carrion bird. [Applause] Douglas destroyed prohibition—why? Simply to illustrate "*my great principle.*" And some of his friends tell us that freedom can now increase just as fast as before. What would you think of a quack who should break your child's leg, and ask you to employ him to set it, just to illustrate a great principle he had of bone-setting, by which broken bones became just as good as before? [Great laughter].

I see in imagination 50,000 people in a territory trying to exercise popular sovereignty. They elect an anti-slavery legislature, and its legislation is unfriendly to slavery. They think Douglas meant what he said at Freeport. Along comes a nabob with 100 slaves. The people say, "Why do you come here with your gang of slaves? We don't want you, and you must turn back. Come without them, and you are welcome. We are all popular sovereigns, and have enacted laws unfriendly to you. You can't stay here." And the nabob pulls out a decision of the Supreme Court, and says, "Here, you see, is my authority. I am protected in my slave property. The Court says I cannot be prevented from holding them here. I am going to stay. Touch me at your peril. I defy you." And the 50,000 people have to submit. This is all of Douglas's popular sovereignty. [Great applause.]

Allen says he hopes the Democratic party will be destroyed whenever it disobeys the decisions of the Supreme Court. Did the Court make our Constitution? or did the people? That's the point. Now, if slavery goes into a Territory, you, laboring men, will not. No difference how well furnished a house may be, men will not lodge there if the rooms contain cholera patients. [Laughter.] Did the authorities of Massachusetts, did your own Governor, do a wise thing in taking measures to stop the spread of the cattle disease? Why not let geographical barriers and climate stop it? [Shouts of laughter.]

[The speaker triumphantly answered all the cant about negro equality, sectionalism, etc, and sat down amid a very storm of applause.]

Judge Trumbull followed in one of his very happiest efforts. I never heard him do better; but have not time to write out a synopsis of his speech.

In the evening a large meeting was held in the court house yard—about 3,000 persons. Judge Trumbull made an unanswerable speech of over an hour. It was absolutely overwhelming. He was followed by Mr. Wilkinson of Macon County, brother of the Minnesota Senator. Altogether, it was one of the happiest days of my life. Hurrah for DeWitt County!

J. C. M.

MASS MEETING AT MACKINAW.

MACKINAW, July 27.

This town is situated near the eastern line of Tazewell County, and about twenty miles from Pekin. It had been the general feeling at Pekin that there would be a small turn out; because, first, it was in the midst of an agricultural district; and because, secondly, the farmers were nearly all engaged in their harvest. Judge of my surprise, then, to find on my arrival here yesterday morning (Thursday) a vast crowd of enthusiastic Republicans. Where they all came from was to me at first a marvel; but I soon learned that in this section of Illinois every Republican has taken off his coat and gone to work in downright earnest.

The procession going out to the grove in which the meeting was held, was nearly *two miles long*. I noticed the following mottoes and designs: "Don't give up the ship of State, but give her a new pilot;" "Free homesteads and freemen;" "No more slave territory;" "Liberty is our Birthright." Then there was a wagon with a log in it, and men splitting rails—the owner of the wagon, I am told, voted in 1858 against us; finally a dozen national flags; two good bands; and a mechanics wagon, in which sixteen men were engaged in various occupations—blacksmithing, coopering, planing boards, etc.

Judge Davis of Bloomington opened the meeting: This county (Tazewell) has peculiar associations. In the first place, I have been acquainted with its people for many years; in the second place, it used to be a Whig stronghold, and I was then a Whig; and lastly, a majority of its voters are to-day, as I am, of the Republican faith. [Cheers and cries of "True; true."] There are a great many more of you here to day than I hoped to see. Three or four years ago, men hesitated to call themselves Republicans; now they are getting ashamed to call themselves anything else. [Laughter.] They were intimidated by the scoffs and nicknames of their opponents. Men who have no argument to them resort to foul epithets. After a while the public sentiment turns against them, and th[illegible] observed that the mo[illegible] bearing, and confident year less ramp[illegible] years ago? [Cries of "Yes; than they w[illegible] to talk about politics."] and [illegible] is an unmistakable sign of their overthrow. They know they deserve to be beaten; and they find that they are going to get their deserts. [Cheers.]

The sixth act passed by the very first Congress was a reaffirmation of the ordinance of 1787. Every Southern representative and Senator, and every one from the North except one, voted for the bill. Was there any uproar in the country in consequence? Not a bit of it. And why? Simply because all parties at that day believed that slavery was an evil, and that it should be kept out of all Territory from which it could be lawfully excluded. Our fathers were a law abiding, freedom-loving people. Are not the Republicans the same to-day? [Applause.]

But there is another fact to which I must call your attention. A large majority of the first emigrants to the North-Western Territory came from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. They had to leave all their slaves behind them. And they raised no complaint about it. They thought prohibition both constitutional and right. They must have voted for the adoption of the Constitution with that understanding of it: for they lived at the time when it was made. [Cheers.] Will my modern Democratic friends say that *they* know more about the meaning and spirit of the Federal Constitution than the very men who made and adopted it, and passed the first laws under it? Are there any here who think so? [Silence.] Well, then, you

he gave was, that the line of 36:30 was inconsistent with the act of 1850. [Renewed laughter] Now which time did he tell the truth? [Great merriment among the crowd.] He would tell you that he told the truth both times. [Boisterous applause and laughter.]

By the act of 1854, both the old parties were dissolved. Two new parties were formed out of their materials. The Republicans clung to the part which had Freedom in it; the Democracy clung to the negro. And they kept on clinging to him till their National organization gave up the ghost. They were like the bear which went into the squatter's cabin and caught up a kettle of boiling water. It burned and scalded him and he squeezed it the tighter. The more it hurt him, the louder he yelled and the tighter he squeezed; and he kept on howling and hugging his scalding kettle till he died. [Roars of laughter and prolonged applause.]

[At the close of Judge Trumbull's speech, the Washington Glee Club, numbering eleven singers, six of them ladies, came upon the stand and sang "Our Union Forever."]

Mr. Swett followed Judge Trumbull: Geographical barriers, he said, are a humbug. Slavery walks right over them, and establishes itself in all climates. There should be freedom wherever free men can earn their bread [Cheers.] Douglas himself boasted that his *great* principle had planted slavery in a portion of free territory five times as large as New York. [Shouts of "Hit him again."] Here the speaker read from Douglas' infamous speech on the 16th May.] Now, my friends, do you like such doctrine? [Cries of "No; no."] Well, then, are any of you going to vote for Douglas? ["No; none!"]

The Democracy have called us sectional: what are they now themselves but two sectional factions—and not very large ones at that? [Laughter.] Are not the Republicans as strong everywhere as they were in 1856? ["Yes; stronger."] There is one of the great contrasts between the parties. Ask a Republican whether he thinks Lincoln's election a settled fact?—and he will answer, "Yes, if our cause is gaining strength in other sections as fast as just around here." Ask a Democrat what the chances are?—and he will tell you that Douglas will be the m[illegible] Ask him why?"—and the answer is: "Oh, he's gaining ground every day in *Maine* and *Louisiana*"—never around here"—always about a thousand miles from anywhere. [Great laughter] Now, the truth is, Douglas stands about as much chance in the South as Breckinridge in the North; and either of them has as much chance of being Emperor of China as President of the United States [Laughter] If Douglas should happen to carry two or three Northern States the only man benefitted thereby would be Lincoln. My Democratic friends, you *may* possibly succeed in electing him; but you can never elect Douglas. He has been played out [Laughter.] He commenced by betraying the [illegible] ended by betraying himself. [Cheers.] The modern Democracy [illegible] introduced anarchy into our national legislature and into our national territories. At last it became so infatuated after anarchy and disturbance, that it introduced both into its own organization, and is now in a state of general anarchy and disruption. It digged the pit, and then deliberately leaped in. [Laughter, and cheers.]

[The number present at this meeting was over 3,500—nearly all of them country people—intelligent, independent, freedom-loving farmers.]

J. C. M.

HURRAH FOR JACKSON!

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune,

De[illegible], Jackson Co., Ill., July 29, 1860.

Yesterday was a great day in this part of Egypt. A Lincoln and Hamlin pole was raised at this place—the first in the benighted Milk District. It made many hearts thrill with joy when the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze, inscribed with the names of the gallant leaders of the Republican cause, and the welkin rang with such hearty shouts, that the dirt-eating Democracy was amazed at the audacity of the gallant little band of Wide Awake Republicans who could thus beard the Lion in his den.

W. W. Danenhower, Esq, of your city, addressed the assemblage, and fired some hot shot, which had a telling effect upon the old line Whigs and Fillmore men and made the split-tail Democracy squirm. The club in this precinct numbers forty—one man voted for Fremont in 1856, and left for parts unknown upon the first train. Fremont's vote in Jackson Co. was 14—Fillmore 322. You may set down Lincoln's vote at 400, and probably 500, as there are several hard workers enlisted in the cause, and they hope to convert the Bell men and some old line Whigs who are holding out against the conviction of their hearts, before November next. The entire vote of the county will reach 1,500. Wont that do pretty well for benighted Egypt? Yours,

B.

GREAT NEWS FROM CLAY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

[illegible]IA, Clay Co, Ill., July 28, 1860.

The friends of freedom are wide awake in this county. Yesterday afternoon a Lincoln and Hamlin Club was organized in this precinct. The attendance was large and effective.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Kitchell of Olney, Pettijohn of Centralia, and Danenhower of Chicago. A constitution was adopted and the following gentlemen elected permanent officers:

President—S[illegible] Slife.

Vice Presidents—[illegible] Lawson, James H. Mayrer.

[illegible]nell.

Treasurer—J[illegible]

There are 103 avowed Republicans in this precinct, where Fremont received but 2 votes in 1856.

The Chairman of the Douglas Central Committee was present at the meeting, and admitted that Lincoln will have 700 votes in the county. This is significant, as the highest vote ever polled was 1,200 in 1856—of which Fremont had 29. In 1858 Miller received 421 votes in this county.

We have had no rain here for near six weeks, and the corn is beginning to suffer in some localities. Yours,

N.

CARL SCHURZ IN ST. CLAIR.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 20th.]

We had the pleasure of witnessing the great Republican ratification meeting, which came off at Belleville, Saturday last. It was merely a county meeting, but as such, it far excelled anything of the kind that has ever taken place there. We are assured that the procession contained, by actual count, seven hundred and fifty-nine vehicles of all descriptions, having on an average, not less than four persons each, and the aggregate number here but a small proportion to the cavalry and infantry. Every precinct in the county was represented in the cavalcade; and whatever additional effect, enthusiasm, banners, transparencies, &c, could impart to numbers, was not wanting.

veteran Republican Frank Ogden, Esq., of Monmouth. After three rousing and hearty cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, James G. Madden, Esq., of Monmouth, was introduced and made a brief and sterling speech. He was followed by his law partner, J. D. Wolfe, Esq., in an eloquent and appropriate address of more than two hour's length.

Philo E. Reed and Newton L. Green were called out by the crowd, and made brief and appropriate speeches that made the welkin ring with enthusiastic shouts. The various exercises were interspersed with songs from the Monmouth Glee Clubs and music from the Monmouth brass band. The Wide Awakes of Monmouth were also out on parade in their full uniform, commanded by Gen. E. A. Paine, which enlivened and gave great eclat to the various exercises of the day. At the close of the speaking, three rousing cheers were again sent forth for Lincoln and Hamlin, and the Republican ticket of Illinois. A procession was then formed by the Wide Awakes headed by the band, followed by the citizens in proper order, some with Lincoln rails, and upon the top of one was a small boy with axe in hand, going through the maneuvers of splitting rails. After marching through some of the principal streets, the band, Wide Awakes, and citizens of Monmouth were handsomely escorted on board of the cars there in waiting, by the chairman of the meeting, and the vast concourse of people dispersed amidst the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling, without an accident or a jar of discord. A Douglas institution was carted out from Monmouth to supply the thirst of the inner man — but long long before night—their tent was voluntarily taken down and the platform plank removed—the astute proprietor no doubt being fully satisfied that the critter would sell better in a Douglas crowd. Such were the doings at the Cameron pole raising, out of which much good to the Republican cause will doubtless flow.

WIDE AWAKE.

A SPONTANEOUS GATHERING.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., July 26, 1860.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

On the evening of the 25th inst., Judge Hassaurek of Ohio, arrived in town from Averyville, where he had addressed his German friends in a forcible speech that afternoon.—Judge H. was on his way to Petersburg to fill an appointment, and it was unknown that he was to address the citizens of our city until almost the appointed time of speaking. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the Judge having acceded to the earnest solicitations of the Republican club to give the citizens a chance to hear him, the Wide Awakes mustered with one hundred and forty torches and their band to escort the Judge and our candidate for Congress, Mr. Case of Winchester, to the park. Here Mr. C. eloquently addressed the assembly of over two thousand people, in a speech of an hour and a half. Then Judge H., after stating that he greatly regretted that his voice was so much impaired by the frequent use he had made of it during his tour, immediately proceeded to discuss the political aspect of the present day. He is a very pleasing speaker and reasons logically and clearly. Gentlemanly in his manner, yet earnest in his advocacy of true Republicanism, he made a forcible impression upon his audience, which will count at the coming Presidential election. Our noble cause in this section of the State is steadily advancing, and never was little Cass as thoroughly aroused to the importance of hurling down from their throne of iniquity the "powers that be" and placing the reins of government in honest and capable hands.

CASS.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., July 27, 1860.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

Our German fellow-citizens of this county, feeling that the cause of true Republicanism needs but to be expounded in order to insure a complete triumph in this State, according to notice given at a late hour, assembled in this place to listen to Hon. Carl Schurz, on the 23d inst. The rally was made at the warehouse of Nolte & McClure. The well-known ability of Mr. Shurz is an ample guarantee that our city was thronged on that day. At 1 o'clock the Wide Awakes, numbering over one hundred, in full uniform, marched in procession to the residence of Dr. Hoffman. Mr. S. was here upon his appearance enthusiastically cheered by the Wide Awakes. From here the procession proceeded to the appointed place of speaking.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the warehouse the cannon belched forth in loud notes of warning to those who still cling so blindly to "my principle." Mr. S. opened with some remarks in English, to the effect that he started on his tour to speak in German, for a useful purpose, consequently he would leave the ornamental for some one else. He then commenced in German, reviewing in consecutive order the principle issues of the day. He spoke of the Massachusetts amendment, and conclusively demonstrated that the Democrats had a finger in the pie, and therefore the Republicans were not solely to blame.

Thoroughly sifting "popular sovereignty," he pointed out the inconsistency of the "doctrine," arguing that its author (Douglas) had designedly torn down the Missouri Compromise in order that he might introduce slavery into the Territories; and that by "non-intervention" the "Monarch of Ethiopia" conquered New Mexico, a scope of country five times as large as the State of New York; also, that the Dred Scott decision was in direct conflict with popular sovereignty. He showed that Northern Democracy was an open enemy to the Homestead measure; that it only favored a land aristocracy, and was therefore opposed to the interests [illegible] that by voting for Douglas they were indirectly voting for Joe Lane. He stated that the German influence was felt in forming the Chicago Platform, whilst in the Democratic party they were mere footstools. After speaking in German he made a few remarks in English, thanking the Americans for their attention during his discourse in German. While Mr. S. was speaking a deathlike silence prevailed over the assembly, only interrupted by occasional applause, those who did not understand German manifestly partaking of the general spirit of attention and interest. More profound attention could not have been given if Mr. S. had been pronouncing the day of judgment. After the adjournment of the meeting, cheer after cheer arose from an assembly of more than two thousand souls.

Under escort of the Wide Awakes, Mr. S. was reconducted to the residence of Dr. Hoffman, to make preparations for his departure for Springfield, where he was to speak next day.

*

JUDGE HASSAURECK IN SPRINGFIELD.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

On Saturday evening, pursuant to previous appointment, Hon. Fred. Hassaurek addressed his German fellow-citizens of Springfield at the State House. It was expected that his fame as an eloquent Republican orator would draw together a large crowd, and certainly the result did not contradict this expectation.

About half past seven o'clock, the two Spring-

A DOWN-COUNTRY LETTER.

Canadian Visitors--Farmers and Farms of Illinois--"Green Heads" Plenty--Hog Cholera--Ready Remedy--False Reports Current.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Illinois, Jul. 30th, 1860.

A fine looking body of men, I hear, came along the other day, on a special train, said to be members of the Canadian press, together with some of the leading agriculturists of our own northern neighborhood. I did not see them, having never acquired the happy habit of loafing on railroad platforms and exhibiting my many personal graces to admiring passengers. They were accompanied by a large number of railroad company subordinates, whose office it is, on such occasions, to supply that portion of common sense which is supposed to desert every stranger who comes to look at the prairies of Illinois.

Now, Messrs. Editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, I beg the privilege of saying to these gentlemen from Canada, that they will do the farmers and farming of Illinois great injustice if they make up their judgment of the one or the other from what they saw of farmers or farming, on their rapid railroad trip through the State. They saw a fair representation of the press of the State, and of business, and railroad, and professional men as well; but the best farms and the true farmers, they did not see. The best farms lie away from the railroads, and the true farmers were at home, (where all true farmers are to be found,) attending to their own business; not loitering about Railroad Stations, and playing the part of half lackey, half hosts, to invited guests of railroad companies. The farmers of Illinois are as independent a body of men as live, and it is doubtful if, under the circumstances, these Canadian gentlemen had an opportunity to make the acquaintance of a genuine representative of them; and, as for seeing one of the best farms of Illinois, I am doubtful, for I don't know of such an one within sight of any north and south railroad in Illinois. If our Canadian friends wish to see the best farms and the true farmers of Illinois, let them charter a team and spend a week, more or less, in a leisure jount along some of the rivers in Central Illinois. No doubt they saw much to admire from the car windows, as they flew across the prairies; but, to get an insight to the present condition of our agriculture and its future eminent promise, one must keep away from the railroads. Were these gentlemen to take the trip I suggest, they would be ready to acknowledge that they had made the acquaintance of a new country and a new people.

The large green horse flies, popularly known as "green heads," are abominably fierce and plenty this year. The prairies swarm with them, and horses (but cattle less) suffer exceedingly. Years ago they were so numerous that some summers it was death to a horse to ride or drive him, during the day, across the open prairie. All work and traveling had to be done during the night; and there are instances on record of whole droves of cattle being stung to death. I had occasion on the 26th to ride out into the open prairie three miles. It was all I could do to keep the flies off, so far as to prevent the horse from throwing herself down and rolling the flies off. The horse's neck and shoulders were covered, and my hands were reeking with blood. The flies came like angry bees from a hive, by thousands, stuck, clung and drew blood instantly. With the open hand one could crush dozens of them at every slap; but as fast as these fell, others supplied their places. These flies are more or less troublesome during August and September. They are quiet during cool weather, and die on the appearance of the first frost. Twenty years hence they will scarcely be known in the State, as they now are not in the more thickly settled portion of it. Like "milk sick" and "ague," the "green-head" will "cave in" to more extended and thorough cultivation.

There is a good deal of what is called Hog Cholera hereabouts. It has carried off from 5 to 10 per cent. per head of the hogs in this county. After considerable inquiry, I am led to conclude that what is here known as "Hog Cholera," is nothing more nor less than the result of bad treatment, growing out of both ignorance and neglect. Bad food, too much food, too little food, and the drought and excessive heat of the season, bring it on; but the principal cause is foul quarters and impure, and frequently, abominably filthy water. A hog's paradise in summer consists in having plenty of sweet water to drink, and enough soft mud to roll and loaf in. He does very well without the mud if he has the water to drink; but if he is allowed the mud and not the water the fierce heat compels him to drink the abomination of abominations, and he suffers accordingly. Large numbers of sheep, hogs or fowls cannot be kept together and a healthy condition maintained, unless great care and attention is paid [illegible] ful, must learn their principles and how to apply them.

If you should hear a report that the government of this city had fallen into the hands of thieves; that is, into those of a set of men similar in political principles to those who, under Tom Dyer, controlled Chicago, some years ago; and that free kegs and free whisky had been inaugurated, don't credit the story. Champaign has a large majority of Republicans, and they would never consent to give up into the hands of Douglas men, so important a piece of business as the control of the affairs of the municipality, during a season when so much is at stake as at present. So contradict the story on the authority of yours,

JAY.

Fatal Casualty.

GARDNER, Ill. July 30, 1860.

Editors Press & Tribune:

Early this morning the body of a dead man was found near this station lying on the track of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, with his head, arms and both legs cut off, supposed to have been done by the morning express train bound North, which passes by this station at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes. A bottle was found with him. From papers in his pocket his name appears to be Cooper, from near Wilmington, Ill., on his way to Dwight, being a

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

LACE MANTLES,

Lace Shawls,

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,

Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,

And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.

ANY QUANTITY OF

STARK MILL BAGS at $23.50

Per Hundred.

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GLOVES

(With the exception of Alexandre's Kids,)

AND PARASOLS

— AT —

COST.

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A. GRAVES,

NO. 78........ LAKE STREET...........NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT

of a few more of those super excellent

WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.

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BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!!

Of every size and description constantly on hand, and made to order at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tar Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks (Hill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of [illegible] Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose, Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting, Tents, Awnings and Tarpaulings.

COTTON, FLAX and HEMP TWINES,

Of every description,

205 and 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

[ly3] c310 3m]

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1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Importors and Jobbers of Goods

FOR

MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of
Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Fancy Doeskins,
Blue and Black Pilots,
Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,

BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF

CASTOR BEAVERS.

SILK AND VALENTIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.

SATINETTS of all grades and styles.

ALSO

A full and complete stock of

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Agents for

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS,

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RICHMOND & CO.,

Agents for the

New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Erie Canal,

and (running in connection with the above) the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line on the Lakes, consisting of FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,

Will contract freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points East, via Lines on the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.

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PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA

At Lower Rates than by any other route.

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SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS,

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20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150

CENTS.

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Which we offer to purchasers at a very

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STARK MILL BAGS

At $23.75 Per Hundred.

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FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,

Van Schaack

Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.

CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.

FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.

FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole,

LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons,

TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.

Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,

Cheap Convenient, Valuable.

Bakes, Broils, B[illegible] and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.

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47................STATE STREET................47

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1860

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FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE	

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Ice Cream Freezer,

AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.

The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPRING BLADE Scraper. The one HASTENS the freezing of the cream—the other REMOVES it as fast as frozen.

The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice, The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most simple and DURABLE in structure. For sale at

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FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!

Pearl Stick, In White, Blue, Cherry, Red.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Ivory Stick, In White, Blue, Cherry, Red.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Sandal Wood Stick, In Silk, Crape Linen.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick,

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Tinsel, all Styles.

Fans, Fans, Fans, Fans.

All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.

AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters, Garters, Garters.

Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.

Garters, Garters, Garters.

Wire Elastics, In Kid, Linen and Cotton.

Garters, Garters, Garters.

In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.

Garters, Garters, Garters.

All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.

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TO GRAIN DEALERS.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

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Manufactured and for sale by
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WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES
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RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by

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STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,

122................LAKE STREET................122

SCALES! SCALES!

SAFES! SAFES!!

The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,

183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

They have also on hand

HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other descriptions of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.

The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S,

[illegible] inquiry, that in the very first sentence of [illegible] explanation he alludes to the cause of his [illegible]tered feeling towards Douglas and his [illegible] friends. Mr. McCormick was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this city, in March last, and, after having the game, as he believed, entirely in his own hands, was slaughtered by the pecu[illegible] friends of Douglas—the *Times* being the [illegible] instrument in this sanguinary perform[ance]. Mr. McCormick says, this circumstance led him to purchase the *Herald*. We have no doubt that such is the fact, and the subsequent course of the *Herald* corroborates the belief. Prior to the meeting of the Charleston Convention, editorial after editorial appeared in its columns, guardedly worded it is true, but none the less intelligible to politicians, the object of which was to secure the nomination, at Charleston, of some other man than Douglas. After the failure of that body to make a nomination, the *Herald* sought to so influence the action of the Baltimore Convention as to defeat Mr. Douglas there. It did this by [illegible] at Charleston by Mr. Howard of Tennessee, as a compromise platform. It was in these words:

> *Resolved*, That all the citizens of the United States, have an equal right to settle, with their property (slaves) in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, *neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.*

In his letter to Dorr, of Dubuque, Douglas had asserted that he would not accept a nomination on such a platform as this McCormick had read that letter; he knew Douglas' committal; yet in the *Times and Herald*, of yesterday, he says, "This, or some similar compromise, I urged upon the attention of leading Douglas delegates to the Baltimore convention, as the only means of preventing the unhappy division which occurred." Why did he do so? Beyond the desire, very natural to a man of strong pro-slavery proclivities, to have the Democratic party committed in direct terms against the dodge of "unfriendly legislation," he could have had no other motive than the defeat of Douglas. If any proof beyond the internal evidence furnished over Mr. McCormick's own name in yesterday's issue of his paper, were needed to substantiate this position, it would be found in the fact that for a week or more after the nominations, the *Herald* was silent as to its choice between Breckinridge and Douglas; while it was understood that the question was being earnestly debated whether it could best advance the chances of Breckinridge by taking ground openly for him and running a separate ticket in Illinois, or by hoisting the name of Douglas, aiding to give him this State, and so throw the election into the House, by which means either Breckinridge or Lane would be made President.

During these ten days of suspense, of consultation, and of non-committalism, the fact that Breckinridge could not, under any circumstances, be elected by the people, became apparent, and then the course of the *Herald* was determined upon. The names of Douglas and Johnson were placed at the head of its columns, and Breckinridge men in Illinois were urged to support them. What for? Not to secure the election of Mr. Douglas; for Mr. McCormick understands clearly enough that his election is *not on the cards at all*; but with the hope that by such an union, the vote of Illinois might be given to Mr. Douglas, the election of Mr. Lincoln by the people be defeated, and the choice of President be carried to the House, and perhaps the Senate, where one or the other of his men would be sure to be elected. The *Herald* espoused the cause of Douglas for the sake of Breckinridge and Lane. In any other contingency, it would have advocated the running of a Breckinridge ticket in Illinois.

This brings us to the purchase of the *Times*. By consolidating the two papers, and running the united establishment during the campaign as a Douglas concern, the shrewd proprietor is prepared for any contingency. If Breckinridge or Lane is elected, his course, being fully understood, will be appreciated in high places; if Lincoln succeeds, then his paper is the organ of the United Democracy of Illinois—satisfying the Douglas men by advocating him on the one hand, and equally satisfactory to the Breckinridge men on the other, by being at heart with them and ready to co-operate with them for the future. In his announcement to the public, Mr. McCormick says, "I shall, of course, give Judge Douglas an earnest support, by all the means in my power; but while doing so, I cannot submit to that test of my sincerity which requires me to denounce the great body of the Southern Democracy as disunionists. This I know to be untrue, and no consideration can induce me to sanction it." Shrewd Mr. McCormick! Mr. Douglas is traversing the country declaring Breckinridge and his party to be disunionists, wherever he makes a speech; Allen, the Douglas

[illegible]tion? Is there nothing to fear in that course? In spite of whips and chains, forced labor and the jealous precautions of masters, intelligence is stealing in upon that mass of humanity which the whips scourge and the chains bind. To-day many a plantation has its human soul to whom the joys of liberty are ever present, and upon whom the yoke presses—year by year a most intolerable burden. Day by day new ideas steal in and light up that ignorance which the ruling class would make perpetual; and ideas are immortal.—Once infused into the race, they become its property and nothing can destroy or eradicate them. The slaves to-day — human in all their attributes and eager in their better desires—have replaced the almost hosts of two centuries ago. The Saxons of England, fifty years after the Norman conqueror overran the land and put collars on their necks, were not so much enlightened, not so much civilized as the descendants of the Africans now hold in bondage in the South. What two hundred years did for them, a fourth of that time will [illegible] the advantages of knowledge, do for the down-trodden of our own land. The day of their resistance, though men shut their eyes that they may not see it, draws fearfully near. They will come to their Runnymede, not as bold barons with their retainers, but as the avengers of the long and cruel wrongs that have been heaped upon their race; and wherever they march, rivers of blood and surges of fire will follow. Heaven arrest the impending calamity, by putting it into the hearts of the American people to do something, while they may, to avoid the consequences of the crime which our fathers committed, and which cupidity and injustice still continues.

A Republican triumph in the approaching contest is not only a necessity to the self-respect and honor of the North, but to the safety of the South and the prosperity of the government, now threatened by a great calamity which the blindest may see. He is a madman or an idiot, an enemy of his race and his kind, who will not seize the present opportunity to turn the tide of Slavery back, and develop that policy which, with safety to both races and with profit to all, will tend to rid the country of that horror by which it is oppressed.

Population of New York.

The census of New York is completed, but not announced, as it will require a week longer to arrange and classify the returns. But the Marshal estimates the total population at 862,257. The population in 1850 was 515,547, showing an increase in ten years of 347,710. The value of the real and personal property is set down at $702,000,000.

One of the Wards contains 94,548 people. The down town Wards have have decreased but several of the up town have more than doubled.

We have not seen the population of Brooklyn estimated, but suppose that it will exceed 300,000, which, added to New York, will make a city more populous than Paris, which is the second city in Europe. As Brooklyn is in fact a part of New York, it should be counted with New York.

Who would have thought, a life time ago, that the year 1860 would find in the United States the second largest city in the civilized world?

Indiana Congressional Candidates.

The Congressional candidates of both political parties have been completed in Indiana, and are as follows:

DISTRICT.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
1st	L. Q. DeBruler	John Law
2d	John S Davis, (Ind.)	Jas. A. Cravens
3d	W. M. Dunn	Wm. M. Daily
4th	James L. Yater	W. S. Holman
5th	Geo. W. Julian	W. A. Bickle
6th	Albert G. Porter	Robt. L. Walpole
7th	Thos. H. Nelson	Dan'l W. Voorhees
8th	Isaac A. Rice	Samuel O. Wilson
9th	Schuyler Colfax	Chas. W. Cathcart
10th	Wm. Mitchell	P. M. Henkle
11th	J. P. C. Shanks	Asbury Steele

The Republicans expect to elect seven of their candidates, and have strong hopes of getting eight members.

☞ The Democratic journals are publishing an account of Mr. Douglas's interview with the Czar of Russia, on the occasion of the visit of the former to Europe in 1853, just before he lifted his "ruthless hand" against the Missouri Compromise. When they get through with the Czar, perhaps they will favor the public with an account of Douglas' interview with the Pope. Such use of their columns would doubtless throw light upon the question now being discussed with so much interest throughout the country—"Is Douglas a Catholic?"

☞ The Democracy of Vermont have again put up John G. Saxe for Governor. Now let them take hold and give him every vote. They will be few enough at best; but let him have the last one. John is a clever fellow, a genius, a wag, and writes good, lively, rattling verses; above all, he is a genuine Hunker, believing in Rum, Slavery, and all other Democratic principles, if there be any other.

☞ The number of deaths in St. Louis last week were 269—fifty two more than the previous week. Of the deceased, one hundred and sixty-one were white males; one hundred and six were white females; two were slaves, and one hundred and thirty-nine were under five years of age.

haps of 200 yards. They were greeted with three cheers, and introduced individually to Senator Trumbull. They all expressed delight and astonishment to see so large a gathering and such well behaved people. The flags and devices attracted their special attention. They received three parting cheers as they returned to the cars; and the Republican multitude formed in procession and marched to the grove prepared for the meeting. No one here estimates the number at less than 10,000. It was twice as large as the Bloomington meeting. Hurrah for the Republicans in all this "country round about."

Jackson Grimshaw opened: In 1856 some of us here present, aided in electing Buchanan President, and every such man here is to-day ashamed of it. [Applause.] Well, elect Douglas President, and the Administration of Buchanan will become illustrious by contrast. [Renewed applause.] In 1858 Lincoln was beaten by the unfair districting of the State. Elect a Democratic Legislature this year, and the State will be more unfairly districted than ever. And the Congressional districts would be so formed as to virtually disfranchise every Republican in all these Central Counties. Do you want this thing done. [No; no] Is it not time that the minority should cease to rule in Illinois? [Yes; and cheers.]

A little faction of Calhounists were the first to deny the constitutionality of slavery prohibition. He was the father and grandfather of our modern Democracy. [Laughter.] At the little Democratic meeting here [illegible] Douglas was for popular sovereignty pure and simple. Both these men know it was no such thing; that Douglas had surrendered the whole thing in accepting the Wickliffe proviso in the Baltimore platform,—even admitting that [illegible] had any before. Allen said that the [illegible] of 1787 was *not* Congressional [illegible]; because our present Congr[ess] did not exist till after the adoption of the Constitution, which was after 1787. Now, Jim Allen knew very well that one of the very first acts of the very first Congress since the Constitution was adopted, was the re-affirmation of that ordinance. [Cheers.] Mr. Allen is said to pride himself on the similarity of his style of speaking to that of Judge Douglas. He does resemble him in one thing—in his habit of *not* telling the truth. [Great laughter.]

The Nebraska Bill was simply a bid for the Southern vote, which Douglas won't get, but which Breckinridge will. The little man sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and his rival will eat it for him. [Applause.] Senator Benjamin declared that at the caucus at which it was resolved to repeal the Missouri Compromise, he had himself made the suggestion that the power to exclude slavery be not given to the people, but reserved for the decision of the Supreme Court; and that in accordance with his suggestion the power had not been given. [Cheers.] Douglas said in his Springfield speech that the court in the Dred Scott case had decided that a master may go into a territory with his slaves and hold them there; afterwards, at Freeport, he declared that a slave owner could be kept out by unfriendly territorial legislation; then he denied in the Senate that popular sovereignty was his measure at all; next he boasted that under his great principle New Mexico had become slave territory; shortly afterward he accepted a platform which surrenders the matter to the Supreme Court; now he comes back and claims here in the North, that the Nebraska bill gives the people of the territories sovereign power over the subject. [Prolonged laughter.] He has, in truth, changed oftener than I have stated; for the number is so great that I have forgotten half a dozen of them. [Laughter.] I have heard before that some men were turn-coats; but this man has turned his coat, pantaloons, and shirt—every rag of principle about him. [Roars of laughter.]

H. V. Johnson declares that capital should own its labor; Abe Lincoln has been himself a laborer, and don't think so. [Cheers.] And you, farmers and mechanics, don't think so; and no decent white man thinks so; and no white man should vote for a candidate who does. [Prolonged cheering.]

Richard Oglesby said he had come up here from Egypt to let this people see who was their candidate for State Senator. You can all see that I am not one of Pharaoh's lean kine.—[Laughter.] I ran for Congress in 1858, in a hopeless district, and did so well that the Republicans have concluded this year to let me off with an easier task. [Applause.]

One reason why I won't vote for Douglas is, his former abuse of Clay. I have heard him call that great man a horse-racer, a gambler, a duelist, an abolitionist, a receiver of bribes, and an infamous demagogue. [Hisses and groans for Douglas.] Now he is impudent enough to go about preaching funeral sermons over the dead statesman. But his slanders of Clay alive were as nothing to his slanders of *Clay dead*. He has lately gone so far as to say that the principles advocated by the illustrious Kentuckian were the same as his. [Cheers and laughter.] I can never forgive him for that. [Loud applause.]

Another thing I don't like about Douglas is, that I can't understand his opinions on the slavery question. I would as soon stake my reputation on the opinions of any other man of my acquaintance, twenty years ahead, as on his for as many days. He did once change in one day less than twenty. [Great laughter.] Will any man here say he knows what Mr. Douglas' opinions really are. [Here the speaker, amid great merriment among the audiences, related in detail the Giants changes of political complexion.]

I have heard many people call Douglas smart; but I never heard one call him honest. [Laughter.] Did ever any man here to-day? [Vociferous cries of "No."] All men say so of our good Old Abe. [Cheers.] Here is a difference between the two men which I think of some importance. It should have weight at the polls; and it will. [Applause.]

I came myself from a slave State. Poor white girls washed there all day over a hot and steaming tub, and under a blazing sun, for ten cents a day. [Cries of "That's a fact; I saw such things."] And why was this? Simply because a negro wench, equally strong, could be hired for that price. In Kentucky I was a laboring man. I hired out for six dollars a month. Why couldn't I get more? Because a negro man, of equal physical strength, could be hired for $75 per year. He could be fed on coarser food than I, and would be submissive. Vast numbers of slaves are thus hired out, and fully their number of poor white men are driven to the wall or banished by slave competition from the land of their faith. Do you want such an institution in your territories? [Cries of "No; no."]

Who ever heard a Republican preaching disunion? More than half the Democratic members of the present Congress are rank disunionists. The Douglas men were determined to have one on their ticket. They nominated one in the person of Fitzpatrick. He refused to run. Then they nominated another in the person of Johnson. [Laughter.] Jim Allen and Bombastes Bustamento Sancho Panza Ficklin revile the Republicans because they have incorporated in their national platform a part of the Declaration of Independence. Now, what old Black Republican was the author of that Declaration? One Thomas Jefferson. [Cheers.] Did any of

[illegible] Don't give up the ship of State, but give her a new pilot;" "Free homesteads and freemen;" "No more slave territory;" "Liberty is our Birthright." Then there was a wagon with a log in it, and men splitting rails—the owner of the wagon, I am told, voted in 1858 against us; finally a dozen national flags; two good bands; and a mechanics wagon, in which sixteen men were engaged in various occupations—blacksmithing, coopering, planing boards, etc.

Judge Davis of Bloomington opened the meeting: This county (Tazewell) has peculiar associations. In the first place, I have been acquainted with its people for many years; in the second place, it used to be a Whig stronghold, and I was then a Whig; and lastly, a majority of its voters are to-day, as I am, of the Republican faith. [Cheers and cries of "True; true."] There are a great many more of you here to day than I hoped to see. Three or four years ago, men hesitated to call themselves Republicans; now they are getting ashamed to call themselves anything else. [Laughter.] They were intimidated by the scoffs and nicknames of their opponents. Men who have no argument in them resort to foul epithets. After a while the public sentiment turns against them, and then [illegible] observed that the [illegible] fearing, and confident [illegible] year less rampant [illegible] years ago? [Cries of "Yes; [illegible]"] than they [illegible] want to talk about politics.") and [illegible] is an unmistakable sign of their overthrow. They know they deserve to be beaten; and they find that they are going to get their deserts. [Cheers.]

The sixth act passed by the very first Congress was a reaffirmation of the ordinance of 1787. Every Southern representative and Senator, and every one from the North except one, voted for the bill. Was there any uproar in the country in consequence? Not a bit of it. And why? Simply because all parties at that day believed that slavery was an evil, and that it should be kept out of all Territory from which it could be lawfully excluded. Our fathers were a law abiding, freedom-loving people. Are not the Republicans the same to-day? [Applause.]

But there is another fact to which I must call your attention. A large majority of the first emigrants to the North-Western Territory came from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. They had to leave all their slaves behind them. And they raised no complaint about it. They thought prohibition both constitutional and right. They must have voted for the adoption of the Constitution with that understanding of it: for they lived at the time when it was made. [Cheers.] Will my modern Democratic friends say that *they* know more about the meaning and spirit of the Federal Constitution than the very men who made and adopted it, and passed the first laws under it? Are there any here who think so? [Silence.] Well, then, you must admit that the Republicans are right, and that your party is wrong. [Great applause.]

And now let us see what was the position of the old Whig party on prohibition; for old line Whigs are now asked to entertain the doctrine of free slave trade in the Territories.

Judge Davis then proceeded to read copiously from the writings and speeches of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, and other great lights of the Whig party, showing that they had always opposed the spread of slavery. This part of his remarks was listened to with marked attention by that portion of the audience formerly identified with the Whig party. His arguments were of the unanswerable sort, and not a shadow of excuse was left for any former Whig's running after such a political vagrant as Douglas. An old Whig who supported Fillmore in 1856 and who would not vote at all in 1858, said to me, during the thunders of applause when Judge Davis sat down, "That speech is just as good as fifty votes in this county for Abe Lincoln." [Applause.]

Judge Trumbull followed. He was really not well enough, he said, to speak to so large an audience but could not hold back when he saw such an assemblage of honest, earnest men. The Douglas wing of the modern Democracy say that slaves are property, just like any other property, under the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Courts, and may, therefore, be taken into the territories; the Breckinridge men say the same, and that such property must be protected by Congressional enactment; the Republicans maintain that slavery is legal, and cannot lawfully be carried into free territory. When the slave owner leaves the South, he leaves his slave laws behind him. This is our doctrine. But if slaves are property, just like any other property, and Mr. Douglas says they are, by what right can they be excluded from any State or Territory over which the Constitution extends? [Shouts of "That's the question."] You can't prevent the men of Carolina and Virginia from coming to Illinois with their horses and wagons. Why not? Because these things are property, just like any other property. Well, my Democratic friends, you claim that the men of Carolina and Virginia can't come here with their slaves. Why not? Because you have it written down in your State Constitution that slaves shall not be held here. And why did you have it so written down? Simply because you do not believe they are property just like any other property. Nay, more; you believe that they would depreciate the value of your other property. [Cheers.]

Judge Douglas would let the people of the Territories exclude slavery, if the Supreme Court says so. If not, he says *no*, to them. The power, then, must reside in the Court, not in the people. Now, it is well known that the Court, as at present constituted, will never decide that the people of a Territory have the power to exclude slavery. The position of Douglas, as I have just stated it, is only one of his positions on the question. At another time, in a speech in New Orleans, he declared that the Court had already decided slaves to be property, just like any other species of property, and that they can be taken to all our Territories. [Laughter and cheers.]

Herschel V. Johnson, as a member of a State Convention in his own State, on the 4th of June, 1860, introduced Slave Code resolutions utterly denying and scouting Popular Sovereignty. Do my Democratic friends like to endorse such a man? And why was he nominated? Because the Douglas leaders must have a man on their ticket who can command the votes of the ultra Pro-Slavery men. They tendered the nomination to Mr. Fitzpatrick, a more ultra man than either Breckenridge or Lane. They took it for granted that their Northern followers would go the ticket, no matter whom they nominated for Vice President.

In 1852 Mr. Douglas congratulated the Senate on the end of Slavery agitation; he declared that he had made his last speech on the subject, and that the Compromise Measures of 1850 had forever settled the question. [Laughter.] On the 4th of January, 1854, he reported adversely to repealing the Missouri Compromise, because that would disturb the adjustment of 1850. [Laughter.] Just nineteen days afterward he reported a bill repealing the Missouri Compromise. [Shouts of laughter.] And the reason

the first train [illegible]mont's vote in Jackson Co. was 14—Fillm[ore] [illegible]22. You may set down Lincoln's vote at [illegible] and probably 500, as there are several h[illegible] workers enlisted in the cause, and they hope [to] convert the Bell men and some old line Whig[s] [who] are holding out against the conviction o[f] [thei]r hearts, before November next. The entire vote of the county will reach 1,500. Wont [that] do pretty well for benighted Egypt? Y[ours], B.

GREAT [NE]WS FROM CLAY.

[Correspon[dence] of the Press and Tribune.]

[illegible], Clay Co., Ill., July 25, 1860.

The friends [of] freedom are wide awake in this county. Y[este]rday afternoon a Lincoln and Hamlin Cl[ub] was organized in this precinct. The attendan[ce] was large and effective.—Speeches were [ma]de by Messrs. Kitchell of Olney, Pettijol[illegible] [of] Centralia, and Danenhower of Chicago. A [con]stitution was adopted and the following g[entl]emen elected permanent officers:

President—S[illegible] Slile.
Vice President[illegible] Lawson, James H. Mayner.
Secreta[illegible]nell.
Treasurer—J. M. [illegible]

There are 103 avowed Republicans in this precinct, where Fremont received but 2 votes in 1856.

The Chairman of the Douglas Central Committee was present at the meeting, and admitted that Lincoln will have 700 votes in the county. This is significant, as the highest vote ever polled was 1,300 in 1856—of which Fremont had 20. In 1858 Miller received 421 votes in this county.

We have had no rain here for near six weeks, and the corn is beginning to suffer in some localities. Yours, N.

CARL SCHURTZ IN ST. CLAIR.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 30th.]

We had the pleasure of witnessing the great Republican ratification meeting, which came off at Belleville, Saturday last. It was merely a county meeting, but as such, it far excelled anything of the kind that has ever taken place there. We are assured that the procession contained, by actual count, seven hundred and fifty-nine vehicles of all descriptions, having on an average, not less than four persons each, and the aggregate number bore but a small proportion to the cavalry and infantry. Every precinct in the county was represented in the cavalcade; and whatever additional effect, enthusiasm, banners, transparencies, &c., could impart to numbers, was not wanting.

Gov. Koerner's hospitable mansion was the rendezvous of the orators, editors, candidates, &c., whom the occasion had brought together, and who enjoyed there a very pleasant festive time—an enjoyment that was enhanced by the presence of thirty-two or forty young ladies—goddesses of liberty, every one—who represented all the States of the Union, in the procession, forming one of its most poetical features.

The meeting which was held in a grove close to the city, was called to order by Gov. Koerner, and presided over by Col. Jarrot. Frank Blair, who was received in a manner which he himself, we have no doubt, considered extremely flattering, spoke first, and was succeeded by Carl Schurz, whose fame had manifestly preceded him to Belleville. We were compelled to return by the five o'clock train, but we have been told that the torch-light procession and subsequent meeting at night even surpassed the procession and meeting of the day. The Wide Awakes of Belleville, who were conspicuous by their uniform, did their whole duty, we should judge. We understand that the Republican Elector for the district, Mr. Allen among other gentlemen, delivered a highly effective speech at the second meeting. Taking it all in all, Saturday was a great day in Belleville, and proved to the world that the Republican cause, is proudly progressive in the ancient and prosperous county of St. Clair.

A BEARING TO THE SOUTH.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Lacon, July 30, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—The cause of Republicanism is going ahead gloriously in Marshall. There is a "Wide Awake" company of sixty of our young men, duly armed and equipped for the campaign, in this place, and another at Sparland, one mile west of this place, was organized on Saturday evening. To-morrow the Marshall boys are going to meet the Peoria boys at Chillicothe, and have a grand pole raising and speeches from Kellogg, Grove, Henderson, McCullough, Boal, Miller, and other speakers.

A few days ago the Democrats to the number of 100 or 121 got together for a pole raising; and after much tribulation they got it up about nine o'clock at night. But when it was up it wouldn't stand straight. The body of the pole had a *Southern leaning*, while the *twig end* or upper splice pointed to the *North*. Every one remarked its coincidence with the present condition, and emblematical of the Douglas party, their principles, their strength, (if any), their sympathy, their interest, in fact their body and soul, (if they have any), all lean to the South, while they have a little switch end, which they call Squatter Sovereignty (since the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions called non intervention), which they wiggle and shake at the North, hoping to tickle the fancy and deceive the judgment of the honest voters of the North into acquiescence in their bogus principles and professions. After the pole was up and the filling in around the bottom was done, which was done by the mudsills, Col Richmond was called out and made a speech, which, leaving out what related to local matters, may be found in Douglas' Springfield, Massachusetts speech. After he was through, Hon. *Somerset* Ramsey was called out, who had nothing to say only to endorse what his friend Col. Richardson had said, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers each for Douglas, Richmond, Ramsey and Groves, at half-past 10 o'clock P. M.

Set down Marshall County at a good round majority for Old Abe, State, Congressional, Representative, and county ticket.

Yours, Anti-Douglas.

GREAT DOINGS IN WARREN COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Monmouth, Ill., July 30, 1860.

The Republicans of Cameron, in the stronghold of Douglas Democracy, held an enthusiastic meeting on the 28th inst., and raised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole some 160 feet in height, and hoisted at the mast head a splendid Lincoln flag that floated in the breeze the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The meeting was then organized by the selection of that old pioneer and

[illegible] over 600 hundred, in full uniform, marched in procession to the residence of Dr. Hoffinee. Mr. S. was here upon his appearance enthusiastically cheered by the Wide Awakes. From here the procession proceeded to the appointed place of speaking.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the warehouse the cannon belched forth in loud notes of warning to those who still cling so blindly to "my principle." Mr. S. opened with some remarks in English, to the effect that he started on his tour to speak in German, for a useful purpose, consequently he would leave the ornamental for some one else. He then commenced in German, reviewing in consecutive order the principle issues of the day. He spoke of the Massachusetts amendment, and conclusively demonstrated that the Democrats had a finger in the pie, and therefore the Republicans were not solely to blame. Thoroughly sifting "popular sovereignty," he pointed out the inconsistency of the "doctrine," arguing that its author (Douglas) had designedly torn down the Missouri Compromise in order that he might introduce slavery into the Territories; and that by "non-intervention" the "Monarch of Ethiopia" conquered New Mexico, a scope of country five times as large as the State of New York; also, that the Dred Scott decision was in direct conflict with popular sovereignty. He showed that Northern Democracy was an open enemy to the Homestead measure; that it only favored a land aristocracy, and was therefore opposed to the interests [illegible] that by voting for Douglas they were indirectly voting for Joe Lane. He stated that the German influence was felt in forming the Chicago Platform, whilst in the Democratic party they were mere footstools. After speaking in German he made a few remarks in English, thanking the Americans for their attention during his discourse in German. While Mr. S. was speaking a deathlike silence prevailed over the assembly, only interrupted by occasional applause, those who did not understand German manifestly partaking of the general spirit of attention and interest. More profound attention could not have been given if Mr. S. had been pronouncing the day of judgment. After the adjournment of the meeting, cheer after cheer arose from an assembly of more than two thousand souls.

Under escort of the Wide Awakes, Mr. S. was reconducted to the residence of Dr. Hoffinee, to make preparations for his departure for Springfield, where he was to speak next day. *

JUDGE HASAURECK IN SPRINGFIELD.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

On Saturday evening, pursuant to previous appointment, Hon. Fred. Hassaureck addressed his German fellow-citizens of Springfield at the State House. It was expected that his fame as an eloquent Republican orator would draw together a large crowd, and certainly the result did not contradict this expectation.

About half past seven o'clock, the two Springfield Wide Awake clubs, together with the Wolf Creek Wide Awaks, and the Lincoln "Young Americans" of this city, formed in torch light procession, for the purpose of escorting the distinguished gentleman to the State House.

The Wide Awakes and Young Americans numbered nearly 400 torches, and presented a truly magnificent appearance. Welt Greek sent about fifty torches, and the bearers were a very good looking body of men.

The procession after marching once or twice around the Square (which its great length completely encircled), proceeded to the Chenery House, from whence Judge Hassaureck was escorted to the place appointed for the speaking. The vast throng filled up the large hall of the House of Representatives, and the galleries also were crowded.

The Judge first delivered a brief address in English—the plainest kind of English. His scathing review of the absurdities of "my great principle" elicited the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Any candid man who listened to this short but forcible speech must have been convinced that popular sovereignty is a very slippery sort of a doctrine, and that its great exponent and embodiment is a very slippery sort of a man.

At the conclusion of his English address, Judge Hassaureck commenced a speech in German, which must have been a very effective one, judging from the frequent and enthusiastic bursts of applause with which it was greeted. For two hours he held his vast audience enchained by his oratory, while establishing his positions by his irresistible logic.

The meeting ended at a late hour, all who participated being highly delighted with the result of the gathering. The dough faces may rest assured that the Germans are all right, and will not assist them in the prosecution of their dangerous schemes.

Squatter Sovereignty Defined by its Friends.

The New York *News*, a leading Douglas journal, undertakes to define the last resolution in the Douglas platform, and to reconcile it with the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. Hear its beautiful exposition; and then tell us, if you can, in what particular it is more deserving of the respect or support of anti-slavery men, than the doctrines of the disunion Breckinridge platform:

> The last resolution of the Convention which nominated Judge Douglas, above referred to, was introduced by Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, and was unanimously adopted. It is acceptable to the South as well as to the North, and there is no reason why it should not form the basis of a perfect union of the entire Democracy of the country. It recognizes no power in Territorial Legislatures over the subject of slavery, except that conferred by the Constitution of the United States. As Territorial Legislatures derive their powers from the act of Congress creating them, it is evident they can pass no laws on the subject which Congress cannot pass. Congress possesses no power to create or prohibit slavery; consequently, the Supreme Court will enjoin, and has effectually in the Dred Scott decision enjoined Territorial Legislatures from exercising any such powers.—Therefore, the slaveholder will be protected in the enjoyment of his property in the Territories of the United States by all the powers of the General Government. Can any Democrat ask more than this?

Iowa Election in November.

The Chicago Press and Tribune is in error in supposing that there is a general election in this State prior to the Presidential contest. Under our new Constitution, the general election this year and every fourth year thereafter takes place in November. This year it takes place on the 6th day of November.—*Iowa State Register.*

— Paul Morphy is about to take up his residence in Paris, his sister, Madame Sybrandt, and his mother having removed there.

[illegible] the appearance of the first frost. Twenty years hence they will scarcely be known in the State, as they now are not in the more thickly settled portion of it. Like "milk sick" and "ague," the "green-head" will "cave in" to more extended and thorough cultivation.

There is a good deal of what is called Hog Cholera hereabouts. It has carried off from 5 to 10 per cent. per head of the hogs in this county. After considerable inquiry, I am led to conclude that what is here known as "Hog Cholera," is nothing more nor less than the result of bad treatment, growing out of both ignorance and neglect. Bad food, too much food, too little food, and the drought and excessive heat of the season, bring it on; but the principal cause is foul quarters and impure, and frequently, abominably filthy water. A hog's paradise in summer consists in having plenty of sweet water to drink, and enough soft mud to roll and loaf in. He does very well without the mud if he has the water to drink; but if he is allowed the mud and not the water the fierce heat compels him to drink the abomination of abominations, and he suffers accordingly. Large numbers of sheep, hogs or fowls cannot be kept together and a healthy condition maintained, unless great care and attention is paid [illegible] fut, must learn their principles and how to apply them.

If you should hear a report that the government of this city had fallen into the hands of thieves; that is, into those of a set of men similar in political principles to those who, under Tom Dyer, controlled Chicago, some years ago; and that free kegs and free whisky had been inaugurated, don't credit the story. Champaign has a large majority of Republicans, and they would never consent to give up into the hands of Douglas men, so important a piece of business as the control of the affairs of the municipality, during a season when so much is at stake as at present. So contradict the story on the authority of yours, Jay.

Fatal Casualty.

Gardner, Ill. July 30, 1860.

Editors Press & Tribune:

Early this morning the body of a dead man was found near this station lying on the track of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, with his head, arms and both legs cut off, supposed to have been done by the morning express train bound North, which passes by this station at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes. A bottle was found with him. From papers in his pocket his name appears to be Cooper, from near Wilmington, Ill., on his way to Dwight, being a track hand in the employ of said company. He was seen at this station about midnight somewhat intoxicated. Who can tell whom the next pint of whisky will murder?

Wm. B. Royal.

Pennsylvania Politics.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York World*, gives what appears to be an impartial review of of the political parties of that State, and the probable result of the canvass. Of the Douglas faction he says:

> Douglas meetings are rare, for there is no heart to go into the contest, and every gathering only tends to widen the breach made at Baltimore. Eminent Douglas men in this city, recognizing the idea that Pennsylvania will decide the contest, and prompted by a cordial hatred of the Administration party, *boldly avow their determination to vote for Lincoln rather than to suffer the election to be thrown into the House, and thus secure the election of Gen. Jo Lane.* Hickman has boldly gone over to the Republican ranks; Forney, some believe, will follow; and it is pretty well established that General Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, *is desirous of withdrawing from the canvass.* I have said that the friends of Mr. Douglas in Philadelphia were devoted to him, but it is the devotion of a shipwrecked party, who, when all hope is gone, clasp hands and sink beneath the waves in each others' embrace, rather than the enthusiastic feeling of the devotees of a rising political star.

The Breckinridge party, he says, is a small and insignificant cabal in respect to numbers; but respectable as to official position and the power of doing damage to the Douglas wing. The Bell and Everett party he says "is composed principally of a few disaffected straight Americans, who are opposed to the "Dutch plank" in the Chicago platform; a few dry-goods Democrats, who fancy that Market street is the hub of the universe, and that the "conciliation of the South" is the "first duty of mankind," and of a few old line Whigs, who went for Buchanan in 1856, but who cannot swallow Democracy as it now stands."

Of the Republican party and the result in November next, he says:

> The only life seen in politics here is in the Republican and People's parties, for both still maintain their respective organizations, although working for the same candidates, and espousing the same general principles. Each ward has its rail splitting and wide awake clubs. If Pennsylvania is to elect the next President, the result may be readily arrived at, in view of the present condition of things here. The Democracy are so divided and demoralized, as to have no spirit for the contest; while their best exertions only tend to their own damage in the quadrangular contest. The Bell and Everett movement here amounts to but little, and it will harm the Democrats quite as much as it will the opposition. The Republican and People's parties, upon the other hand, are cordially united, and with the prestige of harmony and recent successes in other States, it will be strange if they do not carry Pennsylvania by a handsome majority, both in October and November.

Baby lost and the Mother didn't know it.—Quite an interesting scene took place at the Tennessee depot yesterday afternoon, under the following circumstances: Just before the time of the departure, a darkey came running down the platform with a baby—yes, a live baby—in his arms, calling out, "Who's lost a baby!" "Who's lost a baby?" No one claiming the darling of its mother, our African friend poked his head in the ladies' car, exclaiming, in quite a melodious voice, "Who loss dis chile?" when a lady arose and exclaimed—"God bless me—I forgot the darling little creature!"

The baby was placed in its mother's arms, when the darkey retired, highly delighted in his having restored the little one to its careless mamma.—*Lynchburg* (Va.) *Republican.*

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Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191............South Water Street............191
my16 [illegible]

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.
[illegible]

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,
my7'60 ly

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES,
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16 1[illegible] 177 Randolph street.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREBANGE,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New Styles and full lines of
Silk Braid, Caps, Hair Nets and Coiffures, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs and Ornaments, Slides, Belt Buckles and Clasps, Gilt, &c. Silk Watch Guards, Fine Plated Chains, Shawl Pins, Brushes, Garters, Dress Buttons, Fancy Belts, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Busson's Accordeons, &c., &c.,
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.
ly4c690-3m

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
G. H. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, made of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per suit. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.
je19-ly

All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $4.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
Stationers, Blank-Book Manufacturers and Job Printing,
122............LAKE STREET............122

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DUE YER & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, FORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72............LAKE STREET............No. 72
my11

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
191 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. ☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.
jel1 c567-6m

Press & Tribune.
TRI-WEEKLY.
TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860.

TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

It is sufficient for Republican speakers to give their time and labor to the cause. Let it be the rule, then, on all sides, when any one of them is invited to address the people, *to pay his expenses*—his hotel bill, railroad fare, and such other necessary charges as he may incur. Less than that is mean. Another thing: When a speaker is invited, it is but polite to depute some gentlemen of the city or village to which he goes, to receive him and make him feel that he is among friends. We do not mean that a crowd is necessary at the depot, or that a band of music, or a "fuss generally" is in order; but that it is an awkward thing for a man tired out by daily harangues to be obliged, on his arrival in a strange place, to look up his hotel, the committee of his party, the place of meeting, &c., as if he were a traveler in pursuit of some private advantage; and to compel him to do it, is not courteous—not decent.

Attention to these—particularly the first—will make speakers willing to take the field more frequently and labor more effectively. Will our friends bear the exhortation in mind?

THE BRECKINRIDGE PROGRAMME.

The plans of the Breckinridge Democracy are now fully developed. Knowing that Lincoln is the only candidate in the field who stands any chance of an election by the people, they will do everything in their power to defeat that result, and throw the election into the House. If they can accomplish this end, one of two things becomes inevitable. Either the House will elect Breckinridge, or fail to elect any one. If the former, the Breckinridge men of course will be content. If the latter, then the Senate will elect Lane, in which case they will be content also. The whole canvass hinges upon this—the election of Lincoln by the people, or the election of Breckinridge by the House, or of Lane by the Senate. Neither Douglas nor Bell is in the fight at all. The only effect which their running can possibly have is to defeat an election by the people. We do not believe it can influence the result to that extent; though we admit it to be among the possibilities of the canvass. It is certain that Douglas cannot carry more than one Southern State—Missouri; and it is by no means certain that he can carry that. Without assistance from the Breckinridge and Bell men, he cannot carry a single Northern State, nor is it certain that he can with their assistance. It *is* certain, however, that even with such assistance, he cannot by any possibility carry enough of Northern States, to make him even the third man in the race. Under the most favorable results that his most sanguine supporters can claim, he would still be behind both Breckinridge and Bell; while Lincoln, if not elected by the people, would nevertheless have a larger vote than any of them. The only position possible for Douglas is the fourth place; and neither in the House nor in the Senate, will Bell stand any chance whatever of an election.

The real contest, therefore, is between Lincoln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. One of these three men is destined to be our next President. If the people elect, Lincoln is the man; if they do not, Breckinridge or Lane will be. As the only chance of the latter lies in defeating an election by the people, of course they are resorting to every possible means to accomplish that result. When we see the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, who are known to be ardently attached to Mr. Breckinridge and warmly in favor of his election, placing the name of Mr. Douglas, whom they bitterly hate, at the head of their columns, their purpose is not to be mistaken. They propose to use Mr. Douglas and the Douglas men of Illinois to rake the Breckinridge chestnuts out of the fire. When the same newspaper proprietor purchases the leading Douglas organ in the State and merges it into his own establishment, it is just as plain that he is preparing for a Breckinridge triumph and the patronage that will grow out of it, as that the men who sell it are satisfied that the last hope for the success of Douglas [illegible] in Illinois, is in progress in the other Northern States which the Democracy regard as doubtful. In all of them the leading Breckinridge men are coming into the support of the Douglas electoral ticket. If they can give these States to Douglas, the election of Lincoln by the people is defeated, and that of Breckinridge by the House, or of Lane by the Senate, is secured. This is the Breckinridge plan of the campaign, and we are compelled to admit that it is dictated by a far-seeing wisdom.

But, shrewd and sagacious as this stroke of policy certainly is, it is by no means certain that it will win. The Douglas leaders assert, and the rank and file of Douglas' supporters certainly believe, that the Breckinridge party is a disunion party. That it is in favor of forcing slavery into all of our territories, and of protecting it there by a Congressional Slave Code,

enjoyment which gives a pleasant glow to dreams and sweet satisfaction to sleep. Men in the country go a-field with no fear of sun-stroke, or fever, and the loungers in town only regret that there is not heat enough to provoke that thirst for the multitudinous drinks in which Young America is wont to indulge. Gunnybags and all his tribe turn deaf ears to petitions for Saratoga, Newport or Nahant. The old homesteads "down East," deep imbowered and cool, have lost half their charms. The old man avers and the young sprouts half consent that Chicago is the best place after all. So it is. There are hundreds at Saratoga who would travel many miles for the luxurious days which the poorest here enjoy, and thousands at the sea-side to whom our nights would be fractions of the elysium that they are seeking in vain. Be content, then, madame and let the intended trip go by. In an easy dress and slippers at home, where your comforts are or should be, in your favorite chair, with your household about you—you the principal figure—the key-stone of all—can have no cause to complain. Bless the climate of the west shore of Lake Michigan, and declare that yours is a happy summer lot. That is better than the most crowded, fashionable and uncomfortable watering place in the land.

LINCOLN, AN ORIGINAL ANTI-LECOMPTON MAN.

The *State Register* is distressed. During the continuance of the troubles in Kansas, caused by the irruption of Douglas men into that Territory, Mr. Lincoln put his name to the following paper, and opposite it the sum of $25, as his contribution to the cause of popular sovereignty:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Sangamon county, and State of Illinois, agree to pay the several sums set opposite our names respectively, to Stephen T. Logan, on demand made by him. Said money to be appropriated by him for the defence of the peaceful inhabitants of Kansas Territory, against the invasion or armed violence of persons not inhabitants of said Territory, nor acting by the authority of the United States, *whenever he shall be satisfied that the said money is needed*, for that object, and that it will be applied to no other.

He did well; and we regret that he had not the ability to give a thousand times the sum that he named; and that his contribution and the contributions of his friends and neighbors were never called for.

It is too late now for any Northern man to deny the facts of Kansas history, or to set aside the proof which has been furnished, that the outrages upon the Free State men of that Territory were the most infamous and sickening that any men in this country have been called upon to endure. It were easier to prove that Parliament never passed the stamp act, or that the battle of Yorktown was never fought, then to convince the American people that the course of Democracy in Kansas was not marked by outrage, arson, murder, and all the other crimes that border-men know how to commit, each made more horrible by the intensity of the political hate which was their cause. If not so—if the proceedings were regular—if all was fair—if the Free State men were the real ruffians, and those babes of blood, Buford's and Titus' scoundrels from Georgia and Virginia were the persecuted parties—if, in a word, there was no cause for political or private interference—how will the *Register* justify its opposition to the Lecompton Constitution—the final outrage in which the frauds and murders of three years culminated? Wherefore, if Kansas history presents no justification for Mr. Lincoln's humble gift, did Douglas eat his own words, bring ignominy upon his own votes, belie all his professions and break up the Democratic party? Why, the *Register's* circulation and Douglas' popularity depend to-day upon their supposed zeal in opposition to Kanzas outrages and frauds. Take away the saving grace of anti-Lecomptonism, and the *Register* would collapse and Douglas go down like a stone. But they are eleventh hour recruits after all, doing unwilling service; while Mr. LINCOLN has been a valiant soldier from the day of the first invasion of Missourians, down to the present time. He saw from the first, not only the object of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but the crowning aim of the villains who used the power which this repeal gave them to oppress and butcher a free and peaceful people. To him and men like him must be attributed that preparation of the popular mind which made the consummation of the Lecompton iniquity impossible. We honor him for his gift; and we take great [illegible] been an Anti-Lecompton man from the beginning; that his money and his personal services have ever been at the disposal of the cause of freedom and good government in Kansas.

Republicanism in Maryland.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, W. E. Coall, Esq., has issued a circular to the people of that State, submitting an electoral ticket, and, an explanation and defence of the principles and objects of the Republican party. Thus, gradually, but surely the Republican organization is making its way into the Slaveholding States; and before the election of 1864 it will be co-extensive with the Union. All honor to the pioneers of the movement in Maryland.

Making a Cat's-Paw of Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Douglas organ in Ohio, says in his letter of July 25th:

A Trip to Lake Superior.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

EAGLE RIVER, LAKE SUPERIOR, July 22, 1860.

On the evening of the 17th inst., we left Chicago on board the steamer Lady Elgin, on an excursion to this region. The boat was loaded to its full capacity with a gay load of pleasure-seekers, who have thus far been delighted with the trip. The Lady Elgin is the staunchest and best-manned steamer on the lakes; she rides a sea like a duck; her great size makes her roomy and pleasant; her boilers are not going to "bust;" and persons intending to take this trip need have no fear of this, as she never carries one-half the steam that she can carry with perfect safety. Her commander, Commodore Jack Wilson, has been on the lakes ever since they were *discovered*, and whether at the wheel-house, looking out for "breakers ahead," or in the cabin, doing the agreeable for his passengers, he is every inch a sailor and a gentleman. Fred. Rice, the Steward, and H. G. Coryl, Clerk, leave nothing to be desired in their several capacities.

Tourists to this region should provide themselves with plenty of warm clothing, woolen shawls and overcoats. Their summer clothing, if they bring it, will not be much needed. I am writing this evening beside a coal stove heated *red hot*, and the room is not uncomfortably warm. Ordinarily, it is tolerably warm during the day, but it is always cool at night. Parties desiring to fish should bring their tackle with them, although it can be procured at most places on the lake. The fishing for sport is usually confined to brook trout, pike and pickerel. The jointed or *sectional* poles are hardly strong enough for the brook trout found in the Sault rapids and the lake. The common cane pole is preferable. The best points for trout fishing are the streams near Macinac, the rapids of the Sa'lt St. Marie, and the rocks at Marquette. Portage Entry is the place above all others for gross pike and pickerel. There is no point, however, on Lake Superior where good fishing may not be found.

Macinac presents her usual attractions. Her hotels, however, are nearly empty, as the tide of travel is more northward. The scenery in St. Mary's river is quite fine. The clear waters and numerous green islands, set like emeralds in silver, present a fine appearance, especially when viewed in the fading light of the setting sun. Church's landing, on this river, is the great mart for raspberry jam, made from wild raspberries, which grow in great profusion in this vicinity. The jam is very nice. It is put up in jars and sold at twelve cents per pound, the jar included. In my purchase, I got more "jar" than "jam." The Sault St. Marie is chiefly interesting for the rapids, and the canal and locks through which steamers and other craft pass to Lake Superior. The locks are probably the finest on the continent.

MARQUETTE.

The next point of interest is Marquette, 170 miles from the Sault, in reaching which the tourist passes the celebrated "Pictured Rocks," which are very common-place cliffs, except at certain times when the sun strikes them favorably, and even then, it requires a vivid imagination in the beholder to make them anything more. Marquette is a flourishing town of 1500 inhabitants, situated on the east side of Koweenaw point, near where it tends from the main land. It is a busy place, kept up mainly by the iron mines in the vicinity. It is the terminus of the Bay de Noque and Marquette Railroad, which is completed seventeen miles to the iron mines,—there are three mines, the Jackson, Lake Superior, and the Cleveland. Large quantities of the ore are shipped daily from this point, giving employment to a number of propellers and sail craft. The annual product of ore is from 125,000 to 150,000 tons, valued at the mines at $3 00 per ton. The ore is principally manufactured into iron, at Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, although there are three or four works at Marquette for the manufacture of pig iron. There are two or three good hotels here. This is one of the finest places on the lake for a summer resort.

PORTAGE.

Portage is the largest town in the Lake Superior country, containing between five and six thousand inhabitants. It is situated on Portage Lake, fourteen miles inland, and is approached by small steamers through the "Entry," it is in the vicinity of a tolerable farming country, and is the shipping port for the following copper mines: Isle Royal, Quincy, Pewabic, Franklin, Portage, Buron, and Mesnard, the total annual product of which is about 1600 tons of copper.

OTHER TOWNS.

Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, and Eagle River on the west side of Keweenaw Point, are small shipping ports for the copper mines in their vicinity. Ontonagon, further west, is also a great place for the shipment of copper; more is shipped from this place, than from any other port on the lake. Bayfield is the terminus of the Lady Elgin's route. Superior City is said to be in a decline; real estate is still considered valuable there, by the tax assessor.

MINING MATTERS.

The capitalists and business men of Chicago do not seem to be awake to the immense value of the mining interests of this region, and the great advantage this trade might be to their city if directed there. Cleveland and Detroit now greatly monopolize all the business of this section, and are being enriched thereby; nearly all the provisions and merchandize required to support the large mining population, are shipped from those cities; they also monopolize the carrying trade, the majority of which might be controlled by Chicago, if proper exertions were made to secure that result. There are five side-[illegible] this trade, all of which run from Detroit and Cleveland, with the exception of one steamer—the Lady Elgin—and one propeller—the Ontonagon—which run from Chicago, these two being kept up by the enterprise of Messrs. Hubbard & Spencer, but they cannot compete successfully with the lines from below, as these lines get freight both ways, taking a return load of iron or copper, while the Chicago boats return "light," there being no shipment of those commodities to your city, except a limited quantity of "pig" iron, for domestic consumption.

Some idea of the value of this trade may be got from the following statement of the amount of copper shipped last year:

From Ontonagon	2,610 tons,	31 lbs
" Eagle River	1,801 "	1,606 "
" Eagle Harbor	607 "	1,182 "
" Copper Harbor	3 "	180 "
" Portage	1,073 "	622 "
Total nett tons	6,095 tons,	1,621 lbs

The total value of which at the mine is $2,438,324 20, at $400 per ton; add to this 150 tons of iron ore, worth at the mine $450,000, and it will be seen at a glance that the mining interests are of considerable importance; yet mining operations are still in embryo. When the mineral resources of this section become fully developed, their wealth will

MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If St Louis is not a lively town, it is not owing to the paucity of political demonstrations. Every evening our streets are enlivened by long lines of torch light processions, composed of noisy and demonstrative politicians, shouting at the top of their lungs, "Hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin!" "Three cheers for Missouri Dick," and "We are the boys that can whip the woolies." A few evenings since I was present at no less than three political mass meetings. The Republicans were gathered at Lucas Market, listening to the eloquence of Senator Trumbull, Judge Hassaureck of Cincinnati, and our gallant Frank P. Blair, all of whom, in the stereotyped political phrase of the day, electrified the vast audience with their brilliant eloquence and the facility with which they demolished their opponents. The Germans were present in full force, and the gathering was very respectable in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The mass meeting of the followers of Little Douglas was held at the corner of Pine and Fifth streets, at the Democratic Headquarters. By dint of good music and a brilliant display of fireworks they succeeded in getting a respectable crowd together, and the ball was opened by Reynolds, Douglas candidate for Lieut. Governor, and others. But the great attraction was the speech of the celebrated Rob Roy, Dr. McDowell. I presume you have seen the redoubtable Doctor; if not, let me advise you to take a trip to St. Louis, see his royal highness, and then die. He is a somewhat celebrated professor of medicine, at the head of an institution where that science is taught to raw youth, who, in the process of time, are turned loose to practice "murder according to rule." Old "Sawbones" is a hale, vigorous gentleman of sixty, with all the fire and energy of a youth of twenty. He is the self assumed advocate of the "peculiar institution," and considers *niggers* of no earthly use, except so far as they minister to the wants and necessities of white men. The Doctor's vocabulary is very forcible, but the truth must be told if it is unpalatable—it lacks refinement. He swears like a trooper, and although possessed of great originality and professional talent, his friends are often ashamed of him—the great Dr. McDowell. They say it takes a mighty mean man to spell God with a little "g," and I do not know as I can better evince my appreciation of the doctor than by writing his prefix with a little "d." The doctor is a Douglas man, "tooth and nail," and a hearty advocate of Squatter Sovereignty—"My great principle." He delighted his audience, and every attempt at wit and blackguardism, which is his peculiar *forte* was loudly applauded.

The third meeting was composed of those very respectable staid, white neck-clothed old gentlemen, who meet in rooms carpeted with Brussels, and drink the rarest and costliest wines, pledge each others health, and bemoan the condition of parties in general, and themselves in particular, and sigh for the election of Bell and Everett very much as philosophers sigh for the discovery of perpetual motion, with about the same prospect of success. They make no noise, no demonstration, for that would disturb the immaculateness of their garments, and interfere with their bibulous propensities, and it is vulgar to hurrah and shout.

The Breckinridge men are quiet. All factions of the Democracy are united upon Dick Barret as their candidate for Congress, whose chief qualifications are, that he was turned out of Congress by Republican votes—that he knew enough to hold his tongue, and don't understand the "Tariff" question. *Dick* is a good fellow,—a capital judge of wine and whisky; but there are thousands of men better qualified here in St. Louis to fill the position to which he aspires.

We have just passed through an extended *heated term*. It has been hotter during the week past than at any time within the last thirty-five years, the thermometer ranging from 100° to 108° in the shade; as a consequence death has been very busy. Old men, children and youth have been suddenly stricken down. The coroner has held over fifty inquests within a week, in cases of death from *coup de soleil* alone; there have been *two cases* of genuine *Asiatic cholera*, besides an infinitude of deaths from *cholera infantum*. The extreme heat has subsided somewhat, and we look for healthier and better times. Yours, A. H. B.

Republicanism in Lower Egypt.

VIENNA, Johnson Co, July 23d, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We are gaining ground in this dark Egyptian country. We have had no big ratification meetings as yet, but our cause is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Every day or two we can hear of a man who has declared his intention to support Lincoln, who has always heretofore acted with the pro slavery party. We only polled seven Republican votes in Johnson county two years ago. We expect to give Lincoln one hundred this fall. It is our intention to run a candidate for the Legislature in this and Williamson county, and it will probably be G. Garland, Esq., of Williamson, who is a very worthy man. The Breckinridgers, who are pretty strong in this county, will run a man for the Legislature and a full local ticket. The feeling between them and the Douglasites is bitter and uncompromising. From present appearances there will be considerable of a split, but I think that the squatters are the stronger of the two factions. We want some meetings in this county, and more circulation of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which has done great good already[illegible] prevails, can hardly appreciate the political atmosphere we are obliged to breathe down here. The putrid stench of slavery still poisons the air, and the miserable, disreputable prejudices and hatreds born in the Slave States, still cling to most of the emigrants from that section who live in this and adjoining counties. These people have been squeezed out of the South by the blasting presence of human servitude. But strange as it must appear to people born in Free States, they have transplanted to the free soil of their adopted homes, all the prejudice and malignity towards the friends of free principles, that was taught them by the slaveholders of the South. It will take many years to wear away these hateful notions instilled into their minds. But our hope is on their children who are learning to read, and who will think for themselves. Nearly all of our accessions to the Republican ranks are made from the young men. The rising generation must be educated, and exactly in proportion as ignorance and vice

mation from that quarter, warrants the belief that the Republican candidate can poll more votes in the Slave States which lie contiguous to Mason and Dixon's line, and to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, than Mr. Douglas can poll in those which empty their waters in the Gulf of Mexico; and I will give him his chances in South Carolina for good measure. I have all along believed that with a timely and vigorous effort Mr. Lincoln could have carried Delaware. But I fear that the opportunity for thorough organization has been lost in dallying with the Bell and Everett party, who now propose to repay them by coalescing with the Douglas faction. In Missouri it is well known that the Republicans can poll thousands of votes. In Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, we have the unmistakable evidences of rising Republican organizations, and there can be little doubt that if the Republicans in all these States choose to vote directly for Lincoln, instead of helping their ungrateful friends of the Bell and Everett party, they will poll more votes than Douglas will receive South of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. It is now manifest that the "Constitutional Unionists" and the "Popular Sovereigntyites" have entered into a solemn league and covenant with a view to defeat Lincoln, and throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. I have been surprised to find that "Old Line Whigs," or "Americans," whom I had believed to be beyond the reach of the seductions of "Democracy," in any of its forms, are giving countenance to this unholy and unnatural alliance between Sam and Paddy. But it is too late. The Democratic party is hopelessly divided, and the exhumed remains of of the old Whig organizations joined with the weaker fragment can neither elect Bell nor Douglas, nor prevent the election of Lincoln. Still, it will be an instance of unprecedented Christian forbearance on the part of the Republicans to give aid and comfort to the Bell faction while its leaders are leagued with Douglas for the defeat of Lincoln. OBSERVER.

Affairs in Ireland.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.]

DUBLIN, July 13, 1860.

A jealous sectarianism sheds its sombre hue over society in Ireland, and mars the enjoyment of that prosperity with which a bountiful Providence is blessing the country. The churches are like two hostile encampments, frowning hostility and hurling defiance at one another; and the spirit that this creates enters into, pervades, and taints the whole social system. It has made the Roman Catholic more Roman, and the Protestant more Protestant, and each seems to think that he should make this feeling preponderate in every scheme, and in the management of every institution.

It does not, however, take the form of fighting, except in some doomed localities, and upon a small scale—such as Armagh, where some Orange boys lighted a bonfire on a hill, on the night of "July the First." Its light was the signal for some desperadoes of the Ribbon faction to wreck the houses of a street inhabited by Protestants. The alarm was given, and the houses of the very men engaged in the work of destruction shared the same fate. So commenced a scene of anarchy, riot, devastation and plunder, which magistrates, police and military with difficulty quelled.

Nevertheless, we are not for fighting in a general way. The *Nation* and the *Irishman*, and one or two others that derive their inspiration from them and from the local Ribbon Clubs, still keep harping upon "Ireland for the Irish," and this at the very time when they are denouncing Garibaldi for giving Sicily to the Sicilians, and overturning the tyrannical despotism which hinders Italy from being enjoyed by the Italians. And hints are being thrown out that Napoleon will return to a right mind; and having, by the aid of the Irish brigade, "liberated" the Pope, which, being interpreted, means having perpetuated the slavery of his subjects, will send some the said brigade, accompanied by fifty thousand Frenchmen, to liberate Ireland.

But very few mind this out of the circle. Neither is the "To Hell or Connaught" humor in the ascendant, on the one hand, nor "the murders *en masse* of 1641," in vogue on the other. The warfare is spiritual, the weapons are ecclesiastical; and the parties profess an ardent desire to save each other's souls; not to kill the bodies. And yet this love can be wonderfully bitter, now and then; and, and, acting upon Simon's maxim, *Ex uno disce omnes*, from the solitary saying or doing of one to brand a whole class.

Mr. John Ousely Bonsall, a man very amiable and respectable in private life, and Vice-Chairman of the South Union Poor Law Board of Guardians, is nominated for the Mayoralty of Dublin for 1861. The office is conferred, alternately on a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, chosen by their respective parties. But Mr. Bonsall, in a discussion regarding the dismission of Mr. Fox, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the South Union, by the Poor Law Commissioners, for overstepping the limits of his office, and unduly interfering with the officials, had spoken in justification of the Commissioners and in condemnation of Mr. Fox. On this ground, the Roman Catholic members of the Corporation protest against Mr. Bonsall's appointment, and call for the nomination of another. What! A man, Lord Mayor of Dublin who could speak disparagingly of a priest! There's Dublin Protestantism for you, in the year of grace 1860.

A Mr. St. George falls heir to the Headford estate in County Mayo. The redoubtable Father Conway—of world wide celebrity from his prowess in a former Mayo election—asks him for ground on which to build a chapel, with its appurtenances of priests' house and schools. Mr. St. George declines; and then we have letters and paragraphs "thick as leaves in Valambrosso," on Mayo landlordism, Protestant bigotry, and the persecution of the Romanists.

E contra, the Pope is in trouble. His Legate and the Prelates determine to raise a Legion for his defence; and they tax "the faithful" for funds, in the shape of a "tribute," for its pay. But, there is a law against enlistment for foreign service. The passports are made out for them as navvies to work on railways at Rome. Jesuitism! Vast sums are gotten, nearly three [illegible] pounds. Heartless disregard of the perishing poor.

But, Monsignor Talbot, the Pope's Secretary, in acknowledging the money, says, that the Holy Father is so thankful; and adds that he always regards attachment to the Holy Father as the test of genuine Catholicity, and the proof of exalted piety, and therefore, it is not wonderful if his necessities should have a claim prior to that of the starving population of Erin.

By the way, this same Brigade seems to have got into trouble; and to have been the cause of trouble to others. So many of the better class were promised to be made ensigns or lieutenants, that there is disappointment leading to mutiny when they are obliged to fall into the ranks; and the others, who were led on their journey, are so unable to enjoy their favorite potations on two pence half penny a day, that they want to get home.

Meanwhile, the religious element is powerfully at work, influencing our social system. Priests and monks, clerics and laics, are plying their "missions" and "revivals." Now that the fine weather has set in, those who have leisure are as busy with meetings for every variety of object connected with religious solemnities, as are the country folks in the fields;

Garibaldi in America.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

General Garibaldi first arrived in North America in 1849, when he landed at New York. Being in feeble health, and suffering from rheumatism, he was unable, for some weeks, to engage in any laborious employment, but he early expressed his intention to undertake some kind of business for his support, as he had barely escaped with life from the long series of struggles and dangers which he had passed through.

He resided for several weeks in the house of Signor Pastacaldi, in Irving Place, a distinguished Italian merchant, where the noble-hearted Professor Felix Foresti was an inmate. Garibaldi's retiring habits and state of health both inclined him to avoid public observation, and only a few visitors found their way to his retreat. On entering for a first interview, an American gentleman found Foresti alone, in his own apartment, which was the front room on the second floor, and there he was soon introduced to Garabaldi, who came from his apartment in the rear.

Not above middle size, the first impression made by his broad, full forehead, thick brown beard and very wide chest, was that of something below the common stature; but the attention was immediately drawn from his figure by the cordiality of his address, the mild glance of his eyes, the friendly smile which spread over his face, and the winning tones of his voice, which is as soft and musical as a lady's. The next moment the subjects of his conversation began to engross the mind of the writer; for he entered at once, and with great animation and fluency, into the state of Italy, to which allusion had been made; and commented on the condition of other European countries and their governments in a manner which showed that he had clear views and decided opinions. It was impossible, however, to induce him to speak of his own exploits or sufferings; and that was true of every subsequent interview. The impressions which he made on the mind of his visitor on that occasion was peculiar and very difficult to describe. On reflection, it appeared that the effect was in a great measure owing to the striking contrasts presented. It seemed impossible that he could be Garibaldi. His whole aspect and demeanor were exactly the opposite of the conceptions formed of him from his desperate deeds, his splendid exploits, and overwhelming calamities. It was as difficult to look upon the two as one character, as to realize that the ocean is the same in a calm and in a furious storm.

During a second visit, when Foresti was again found alone, lying on his couch suffering from a dreadful carbuncle on his leg, he said, "Garibaldi opens that door every morning at daybreak, kindles a fire, warms water in a pan, and then coming to me says, 'Caro, let me bathe it with this cloth'—and his touch is as soft as a woman's. Oh! my dear friend, I wish you could have been here yesterday! Garibaldi talked to me and Signo —— about his mother, until he set us both weeping."

After a short time Garibaldi entered with a companion, whom he introduced as Captain Bovi. He had lost one of his hands while directing the fire of the cannon on the walls of Rome, against the French. A copy of the *Illustrated London News* was exhibited by the visitor, containing prints of Garibaldi's headquarters in Rome, on his first arrival.

Capt. Bovi pointed at a very youthful figure, in the dress of a soldier, saying: "I believe I know that one. When the first cannon shot was fired at San Pancrazio, it passed through the ancient Roman walls, which were quite too weak for artillery. I immediately heard a soldier near me cry out, 'They have killed my wife!' and he ran to the spot, where a young woman, in a male military dress, had been knocked down, with a terrible wound in her limb. She placed her hands upon it, then bent forward, kissed it, raised her head, cried: *Viva la Republica Romana!* and fell back and died. I think," added Capt. Bovi, "that young soldier in the picture is the same.

"There were such instances," remarked Garibaldi, "Wives sometimes accompanied their husbands in disguise, as fellow-soldiers, during the siege of Rome."

Invitations were given to Garibaldi, a short time after his arrival, from the foreign societies to a public reception; and the city Government or else the citizens, united in the request But he was soon found to be absent; and it was difficult even for some of his friends, to ascertain where he had gone. It proved that he had retired to a country place, to avoid the numerous visitors who were beginning to press upon him. He respectfully declined the public honors offered him, on the ground of his feeble health, and their inappropriateness, under existing circumstances.

To such of his fellow countrymen as called upon him, he urged the duty of making every effort for their own independent support, saying that he would advise them to accept any useful employment which they could obtain, even if it were sweeping the streets. As soon as he recovered his strength, he engaged in daily labor, in Signor Meucci's candle factory on Staten Island.

The Style and Substance of Mr. Douglas' Speeches.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The barrenness of the mind of a man who has never read or studied anything but party politics, appeared in the recent journey of Mr. Douglas into New England, and his stump speeches made at various points, to the crowds of lion hunters, who operated as the swellings of Jordan to drive him out of the bushes of retirement, and set him roaring. Mr. Douglas professes to be on a journey for his private pleasure. He proceeded to Harvard to witness the graduation of a brother-in law. This was the object of his journey. The rest was accidental. If he was reported correctly, he was as many as twenty times peculiarly surprised to see great crowds of people gathering like clouds upon his march. Never was a poor man more astonished than at the various "magnificent turn outs of the populace," and the tumultuous "seas of human faces." Now, if the people could have had a little variety from Mr. Douglas, they would have been greatly pleased with it. A great many people are disposed to admire him, and they are rather solicitous that he should do something worthy of admiration. He was called out at all sorts of times and places, by all sorts of people. He was seronaded. He was toasted. He was hailed as he stood in hotel balconies, by "magnificent" multitudes. He was acclaimed as he stood in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. He was cheered at dinner tables—he was elbowed by extatic followers, and hallooed at on railroad platforms—he snuffed the salt sea breeze from Massachusetts bay, and quaffed the glittering waters of Saratoga; and his speeches were everywhere monotonous as the grinding of a hurdy gurdy with one tune. The papers, as in duty bound, have reported him, and every word has been printed. No man ever had a better chance to show that he was not a mere politician with one thread-bare idea—and no one ever more signally exposed the want of health and breadth of vivacity of mind. The only variety in his speeches is in the different degrees of confusion in expressing the idea of Popular Sovereignty as he has manipulated it. The only local allusions made, where the very atmosphere was rich with remembrances of glorious history, were that this, that and the other thing reminded him of—the "great principle" which he has succeeded in involving in a fog of expressions from which others must extricate it.

Mr. Douglas is a man of a good deal of brain power, but he is the last man who should talk

YATES AND ALLEN.

THE WHOLE CASE SUMMED UP.

Letter from Mr. Yates.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30, 1860.

HON. J. C. ALLEN—*Dear Sir*:—The following is the correspondence which you published on the 12th of July as having passed between us for a joint discussion:

SPRINGFIELD, July 5, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

DEAR SIR: As I expect soon to enter upon the canvass for Governor, I address you to know if it would be agreeable to make a joint canvass of the State, and if so, when we can arrange the time of commencing the order of discussion, &c. Your reply will reach me at this place on the 10th inst. Yours, respectfully,

J. C. ALLEN.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1860.

HON. J. C. ALLEN:

DEAR SIR:—Your note inviting a joint discussion was received on yesterday at Jacksonville. I have to-day received a similar note from Dr. Thomas M. Hope, the candidate to-day nominated by the National Democracy.

Before receiving your note, I had given my consent to address Republican mass meetings in various parts of the State. I accept your invitation for a joint discussion. After I have filled the appointments to which I am already committed, I shall be ready to unite with any of the gubernatorial candidates, who may desire it, in a series of joint discussions. I will in a short time present you with a list of times and places at which I propose we shall address the people. Respectfully, yours,

RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

DEAR SIR:—I received your note of this evening just as I was preparing to leave Springfield; but I will remain, if it will be agreeable to you to meet me to-morrow, when we may fix the *times* and places for our joint discussions, the order of discussion, &c.

Mr Nesbit will hand this to you. Please send an answer by him. Yours, respectfully,

J. C. ALLEN.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1860.

HON. J. C. ALLEN:

DEAR SIR:—I cannot, without my letters and list of appointments, which are at home, determine the times and places at which I could meet you in the proposed discussion. I will, however, forward you a list of the times and places which I propose, at an early day.

Respectfully, yours, RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, July 11, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

DEAR SIR:—Your second note is received, and I beg leave to say, in reply, that my purpose in my note of the 5th inst., as well as my note of this evening, was to procure an interview, by which we could arrange a joint canvass for the campaign, in which arrangements due regard might be had to outstanding appointments, of which I had some that I desired to fill also, before the commencement of the proposed joint discussions. Your propositions contained in your first and second notes of this evening, that at some future time, (left entirely indefinite) you will send me a list of appointments at which *you* propose "we shall address the people," will compel me either to refrain from making any further appointments, till that indefinite period is determined by *yourself*, or, if made, fail to meet them. I am bound, therefore, to construe your answers as evasions of my proposition. Respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. C. ALLEN.

This lost note of yours was brought to my room by your messenger at night, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 12th July. In the forenoon of that day I sent to you a response by M. H. Capel, Esq., of Jacksonville, a copy of which is contained in the following letter of Mr Capel to myself.

JACKSONVILLE, July 27, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

Dear Sir:—In the forenoon of July 12th, at your request, I carried a letter from you to Hon. J. C. Allen, to the American Hotel, Springfield. I learned there he had just left for his home at Palestine, in Crawford County. I immediately mailed the letter, addressed to him at that place. The following is an exact copy of the letter, as taken down by me on the forenoon of July 12th. Respectfully yours,

MARTIN H. CAPEL.

SPRINGFIELD, July 12, 1860.

HON. J. C. ALLEN:—

DEAR SIR:—Your third note is received. Waiving whatever of offensiveness there may be in your imputation of evasion, and at the hazard of some confusion in my arrangements already made, I now propose a joint discussion at one prominent point in each Congressional District of the State, at the times and places following, to wit:

Jonesboro	Tuesday,	September	18
Charleston	Friday,	"	21
Shelbyville	Tuesday,	"	25
Edwardsville	Thursday,	"	27
Quincy	Wednesday,	October	10
Galesburg	Tuesday,	"	16
Ottawa	Thursday,	"	18
Freeport	Tuesday,	"	23
Dixon	Thursday,	"	25

Respectfully, yours,

RICHARD YATES.

You had left Springfield without waiting for this letter, having published the unfinished correspondence, and also a list of your appointments. I nevertheless waited for more than a week for your reply to my propositions, before I published the list of my appointments. And now, though more than two weeks have elapsed, I have received no reply to that letter. The public will be much surprised at your statement, [illegible] that you had not received my letter. If this were true, the evasion is a very poor one, as the letter was published in the papers, so *that all saw it except yourself*.

You, more than two weeks after my letter to you, publish in the *State Register* of July 27th the following communication:

SPRINGFIELD, July 25, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

DEAR SIR:—I see in the papers a letter addressed to me from you, bearing date the 12th inst., inviting me to meet you in joint debate at the following times and places, to wit:

Aurora, Kane Co.	Tuesday,	July	31
Lexington, McLean Co.	Thursday,	Aug.	2
Marshall, Clark Co.	Wednesday,	"	8
Robinson, Crawford Co.	Thursday,	"	9
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Friday,	"	10
Olney, Richland Co.	Saturday,	"	11
Flora, Clay Co.	Monday,	"	13
Newton, Jasper Co.	Tuesday,	"	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Thursday,	"	23
Nashville, Washington Co.	Friday,	"	24
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Saturday,	"	25
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday,	"	5

The Lieut. Governorship—Correspondence.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN—

Dear Sir:—In obedience to the instructions of the Congressional Convention of the 2d district of Illinois, held at Dixon on the 26th inst., I have the honor to present the accompanying resolutions, requesting that you reconsider your declination of acceptance of the Republican nomination at Decatur for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and that you suffer your name to remain upon the State ticket. The resolutions were received with acclamation, and passed unanimously. Hoping an early answer, and that it will be in accordance with the undoubted wishes of the Republican party as here expressed, I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES LONG, President.

Chicago, July 30, 1860.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN—

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of inclosing to you a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Congressional Convention of the 1st District, requesting you to reconsider your resignation, and allow your name to be used as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State at the ensuing election.

The entire unanimity of the Convention, over which I have the honor to preside, is the best evidence I can offer, that the Republicans of this district urgently desire the privilege of voting for you for the office to which you were recently unanimously nominated by the Convention at Decatur.

Hoping you will, upon more mature reflection, withdraw your resignation, I remain, very respectfully yours, etc., ALLEN C. FULLER,

President of Convention.

Belvidere, July 28, 1860.

JAMES LONG, Esq., President of the Republican Congressional Convention, 2d District.

A. C. FULLER, Esq., President of the Republican Congressional Convention, 1st District.

Gentlemen:

Your communications, informing me of the actions of the Conventions over which you presided, have been received.

Allow me to say in reply, that when, for reasons then stated, I declined to occupy the position on the State Ticket assigned to me by the partiality of the Republicans of Illinois, I was acting under the firm determination quickly to retire from any personal participation in the present campaign.

A large and very respectable portion of the party, prompted no doubt by the generous and unanimous action of the Republicans of my own county, having lately demonstrated their preference for me in a manner so flattering and urgent, I should appear worse than selfish and ungrateful, if I should any longer allow my personal feelings to place an obstacle in the way of their wishes.

Neither begging for office, nor even seeking it; a candidate rather by force of circumstances and in obedience to the demands of the party, than from choice; sincerely desirous, rather to be permitted to retire, than to run; *yet anxious to escape the responsibility of even apparently doing injury to a cause so dear to me*; I herewith comply with the request of my fellow Republicans, and place myself at the disposal of the party, prepared to serve, if in their opinion, the cause of free labor demands my services.

I desire to have it understood that I do not wish to interfere with the action of the State Committee, leaving it with them, either to consider my former letter of declination withdrawn and to annul their call for a State Convention, or to allow said Convention to convene, and to make a choice among the candidates before them.

In justice to the party and myself, I must say, before I close, as I am acting more or less under the advice of my physician, the party will have to run the hazard of my ability to take an active personal part in the canvass.

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant, FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

Du Page County, July 30, 1860.

Politics in Kankakee.

KANKAKEE, July 30.—The Wide Awakes held a sociable at the residence of James McGraw, Esq., on the evening of the 28th. The Company were out 100 strong and the number present at the meeting amounted to about 800 persons. Able speeches were made by B. Denman, Esq., and E. Schneider, Esq., both of Chicago, the latter, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*; he spoke in German. The meeting was enthusiastic.

The Canadian Excursionists.

GALENA, Illinois, July 30.—An excursion party from Canada, numbering over fifty persons, composed of prominent merchants, farmers, members of the Canadian Parliament, editors, etc., and accompanied by Lewis Ellsworth, President of the Illinois Agricultural Society, W. H. Van Epps, Hon. C. B. Denio, and other prominent citizens of Illinois, arrived here this morning on a special train. They have been inspecting the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad. They were entertained here by the citizens—visited the Lead Mines, and returned this evening. They declare themselves greatly pleased with the appearance of Illinois.

Railroad Accident.

DWIGHT, July 30.—The night express train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, going north, ran over a track laborer, named James Cooper, seven miles north of here, killing him instantly. The man is supposed to have been intoxicated.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 30.—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived last night, making the distance in thirteen days.

News had reached Santa Fe that Manuel Chavis, with fifty Mexicans, had gone in pursuit of a large band of Navajoe Indians who had run off a herd of sheep from the Rio Grande. They overtook the Indians and had a fight with them, in which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed and wounded, and a considerable quantity of sheep and other stock recovered.

Business in Santa Fe was reviving. The crops promise a good yield, but provisions are still scarce and command very high prices. Major Sedgwick's command are at Bent's Fort.

Capt. Stewart, a few days ago, went in pursuit of, and captured the family of the principal Chief of the Kiowa Indians, and in the melee two soldiers were wounded by an arrow. Two Indians were killed.

Fatal Accident.

LACON, Ill., July 30th.—A boy and girl, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, were run over by the Peoria passenger train to day, cutting their legs off. No hopes of their recovery.

The Prince in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, July 28th.—Col. H. Walters, of H. B. M. service, arrived here this evening from Montreal, and has engaged rooms at the Burtis House for the Prince of Wales on his Western tour.

Abolitionists Hung in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Two Abolitionists have been hung in Texas for distributing arms to slaves.

A New Douglas Organ.

A report was current about the streets yesterday, that a new Douglas daily paper would be started before a fortnight. Many of the leading Douglasites are indignant that the

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer "Bohemian."

QUEBEC, July 30.—The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool 18th, via Londonderry 19th, passed Farther Point at 11 A. M. yesterday, and arrived at this port this forenoon. An interruption of the working of the line prevented the transmission of her news yesterday.

The royal mail steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 15th. The Illinois and the Saxonia were to leave Southampton on the 18th, for New York.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, the Earl of Granville stated his belief that the disturbance in New Zealand had been greatly exaggerated.

A debate took place on the Savoy question and the policy of England taking part in the proposed Conference, in the course of which the annexation of Savoy to France was very generally denounced.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck attacked the Government for prosecuting an unjust war with China, and encouraging the opium trade.

Mr. Gladstone replied, denying that the war was unjust, and asserting that the treaty of Tiensin was as binding an engagement as could be made, and that its ratification was most important.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the financial condition of the country, proposing to levy an immediate duty of 1s. 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits, which was agreed to.

FRANCE.—The news from France is unimportant. The *Moniteur* announces that a project of law for the purchase of the Canal had been adopted.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Sanguinary combats are reported to have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitans, under Col. Barco, and the advance guard of the Sicilian army.

The British Admiral, Mundy, had quitted Palermo for Naples and there were scarcely any but Sardinian vessels in the Road.

Garibaldi had expelled Farni and two others from Sicily for conspiring against order. Farni is said to have had full power from Sardinia to assume the title of Royal Commissioner as soon as annexation was declared.

SYRIA.—The massacre of Christians in Syria is said to reach from 7,500 to 8,000 persons, while 151 villages have been destroyed. Sickening details are given of the barbarity inflicted on all ages and sexes.

The ship Squantum of Boston has been wrecked near Bombay.

The ship General Berry, from Androssan for Boston, put back on the 14th, having been ashore on the east side of the Cathlin Island.

In the House of Lords on the 17th Lord Brougham called attention to the case of a negro lady who was recently refused a first class passage in a Cunard steamer on the ground of color. He said he had no doubt but that damages could have been recovered if the matter had not been compromised.

Lord Woodhouse confirmed the news that 500 Christians had been massacred in Damascus, and all the Consulate houses, with the exception of the British, had been burned.

The 14th session of the International Statistical Congress opened in London on the 16th. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. The representatives from the United States were Judge Longstreet and Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Dallas was also present in the midst of numerous distinguished guests. At a preliminary meeting Mr. Milner Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Government. Prince Albert, President of the Congress, delivered an appropriate inaugural address.

After the address the following little incidents occurred:

Lord Brougham seeing the American Minister present, said he hoped Mr. Dallas would forgive him for reminding him that there was a negro present as a member of the Congress. This gave rise to loud laughter and Cheering.

Mr. Dallas made no sign in response, but the negro in question, M. Doctor Delany, arose and returned thanks for the kind allusion which had been made to him, and assured all present that he too was a man. This was greeted with renewed cheering from all parts of the hall.

The second Neapolitan Plenipotentiary to Sardinia had reached Turin. A Neapolitan Minister had also reached Paris.

A new Sicilian Ministry had been formed. Signor Interdonato Argi the historian, and Signor Emeranti are among the members, and Lagoth, Laporla and Orsini continue in the Cabinet.

A Naples telegram says a strong and compact Ministry would be immediately formed to carry out to their full extent the principles of the Constitution and Government, and to watch over the interests of the nation.

The latest news from Naples reports the dismissal of the Ministry, Ammader D'Marteno only would remain in the new Cabinet.

SYRIA, BEIROUT 11th.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th. Several men were killed and many women carried off. The French, Russian and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abdel Kader.

The attitude of the Turkish authorities was undecisive and rather injurious than useful to the Christians. 3,000 Turkish soldiers arrived to-day.

The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and Commissioners Doby and Norwich are expected with impatience.

Details to the first of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged 101 villages since May 29th, while from 7500 to 8000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are houseless beggars, depending on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7 or 8000 have been butchered in cold blood.

The massacres at Damascus were not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarisms inflicted on all ages and [illegible] A French vessel had been sent to [illegible]taku, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate Rudesty had been ordered to proceed to Syria, to co-operate with vessels of other powers there.

Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and Killes city.

ITALY.—Great military camps are to be formed about the end of August, in the neighborhood of Turin, Allessaudria, Milan, Florence and Bologna.

The Minister of War at Turin has issued a notification informing all retired officers of the army that the necessity of calling them again to active service has ceased.

The Pope, in consistory held on the 9th, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government, on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imal, Faneea and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these Bishops, and designated the annexation of the Duchies and Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

A private telegram has been received in anticipation of the mail, the date of which is believed to be Hong Kong, 7th, which states that the shipment of tea to be 1,000,000 pounds since the

coln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. One of these three men is destined to be our next President. If the people elect, Lincoln is the man; if they do not, Breckinridge or Lane will be. As the only chance of the latter lies in defeating an election by the people, of course they are resorting to every possible means to accomplish that result. When we see the editor and proprietor of a newspaper, who are known to be ardently attached to Mr. Breckinridge and warmly in favor of his election, placing the name of Mr. Douglas, whom they bitterly hate, at the head of their columns, their purpose is not to be mistaken. They propose to use Mr. Douglas and the Douglas men of Illinois to rake the Breckinridge chestnuts out of the fire. When the same newspaper proprietor purchases the leading Douglas organ in the State and merges it into his own establishment, it is just as plain that he is preparing for a Breckinridge triumph and the patronage that will grow out of it, so that the men who sell it are satisfied that the last hope for the success of Douglas [...] eyes, here in Illinois, is in progress in the other Northern States which the Democracy regard as doubtful. In all of them the leading Breckinridge men are coming into the support of the Douglas electoral ticket. If they can give these States to Douglas, the election of Lincoln by the people is defeated, and that of Breckinridge by the House, or of Lane by the Senate, is secured. This is the Breckinridge plan of the campaign, and we are compelled to admit that it is dictated by a far-seeing wisdom.

But, shrewd and sagacious as this stroke of policy certainly is, it is by no means certain that it will win. The Douglas leaders assert, and the rank and file of Douglas' supporters certainly believe, that the Breckinridge party is a disunion party. That it is in favor of forcing slavery into all of our territories, and of protecting it there by a Congressional Slave Code, its platform distinctly avows. The question arises, Will the honest supporters of Douglas consent to become parties to the scheme to place these disunion-slave-code men in power? Will the honest advocates of Bell in the free States, throw away their votes when the only effect will be to increase the chances of Breckinridge and Lane? These questions thousands of honest men, all over the free States, are so seriously pondering, and many of them have already expressed their determination to support Lincoln. The rest will doubtless follow the example as soon as they become convinced that the contest is really between Lincoln on the one hand, and Breckinridge or Lane on the other. To assume that the great mass of Douglas men and Bell men in the free States will consent to vote for Breckinridge or Lane indirectly, when under no circumstances they could be brought to do so directly, would be to impeach their good sense and patriotism. They who count upon it, have studied the character of the masses to but little purpose.

THE WEATHER AND HOME.

Day after day, as the tired, dusty and wilted travelers from the South come crowding through the city, on their way to the watering places of the East, or to Lake Superior, Mackinaw or St. Anthony, leaving behind them as they fly, a feeble moan over the ardor of this season's Southern sun, the people of Chicago find new causes of satisfaction with the place in which they have pitched their tents. Every newspaper from Charleston, Memphis or New Orleans which comes to our hands, and every wayfarer from those cities tells us of the excessive heat which prevails all over the South. The sun is bright, red and glaring, making the mornings breathless and hot, the small hours after mid-day intolerable, and the nights periods of suffering, in which discomforts of darkness are added to the terrors of the day. The thermometer, from Richmond to the Rio Grande, shows unwonted altitudes. Showers fail to cool the oven-like air. Vegetation withers and dries up under the torrid tides which roll down from the sky. The heat of the air so far exceeds the warmth of political strife that even the meetings of the fire-eaters are sought for as the places in which cooling breezes may be found. Nothing like it, say all accounts, has been felt for more than twenty-five years; and all men pray that nothing like it may be felt again. One irreverent fellow declares that the terrors with which the wicked are threatened have acquired new power since the heated term set in; and that the preachers of the terrible, find in the calamity of the day the vivid illustrations and enforcements which bring sinners to their knees.

We of the Northwest have no such complaints. The sun rises and shines with the brightness and warmth which the growing crops demand, but with the mellowness of a good man's love. The thermometer has barely touched 90° two or three times since the summer began. Frequent showers give new life to the corn, and moisture and respirability to the air. The breezes which come swooping in from the lake or from the prairie bring no disease or langor on their wings. The nights without dew or sultriness, invite social

of three years culminated? Wherefore, if Kansas history presents no justification for Mr. Lincoln's humble gift, did Douglas eat his own words, bring ignominy upon his own votes, belie all his professions and break up the Democratic party? Why, the *Register's* circulation and Douglas' popularity depend to-day upon their supposed zeal in opposition to Kanzas outrages and frauds. Take away the saving grace of anti-Lecomptonism, and the *Register* would collapse and Douglas go down like a stone. But they are eleventh hour recruits after all, doing unwilling service; while Mr. LINCOLN has been a valiant soldier from the day of the first invasion of Missourians, down to the present time. He saw from the first, not only the object of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but the crowning aim of the villains who used the power which this repeal gave them to oppress and butcher a free and peaceful people. To him and men like him must be attributed that preparation of the popular mind which made the consummation of the Lecompton iniquity impossible. We honor him for the gift; and we take great [...] has been an Anti-Lecompton man from the beginning; that his money and his personal services have ever been at the disposal of the cause of freedom and good government in Kansas.

Republicanism in Maryland.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Maryland, W. E. Coale, Esq., has issued a circular to the people of that State, submitting an electoral ticket, and, an explanation and defence of the principles and objects of the Republican party. Thus, gradually, but surely the Republican organization is making its way into the Slaveholding States; and before the election of 1864 it will be co-extensive with the Union. All honor to the pioneers of the movement in Maryland.

Making a Cat's-Paw of Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Douglas organ in Ohio, says in his letter of July 25th:

"It is a fact that in New York the Breckinridgeites propose to profit by Douglas' popularity in the Empire State, and will at the last moment withdraw their electoral ticket, in order, as they calculate, to give New York to Douglas, and thus throw the election into the House.

"The Breckinridge people profess to be sanguine with regard to their Southern prospects, and have sent money and orators and speeches in abundance into the Southern States.

"Joe Lane is murdering the English tongue in North Carolina, his native State."

How strange it is, that men who are honest in their support of Douglas cannot see the effect of giving a few Northern States to him; cannot see that it only will result in throwing the election into Congress, where Joe Lane will inevitably be elected President. Do they really prefer that old Slave Code ignoramus to the pure and patriotic Lincoln? Every vote thrown away on Douglas in Illinois or Indiana is a vote for Joe Lane.

Webster on Slavery Restriction.

In the famous 7th of March speech, when Mr. Webster is supposed to have taken a step backward, he made these remarks:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done; *wherever there is a foot of land to be staid from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery.* I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges."

In his Marshfield speech, in 1848, Mr. Webster said:

"If, my friends, the term 'free soil' party, or 'free soil man,' is meant to designate one who has been fixed, unalterable—to-day, yesterday, and for some days past—in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself as good a 'free soil' man as any member of that Buffalo Convention."

In a speech in the United States Senate, the same year, he had occasion to discuss this same question of "property" in slaves, in its application to the territories:

"The real meaning, then, of Southern gentlemen, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the territories of the United States, carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in persons. * * It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. *It exists only by local law.* * * And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist. Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say, 'We will carry our local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice unless it establishes in the territories in which we wish to go, our own local law.' *This demand, I for one resist, and shall resist.*"

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* gives an account of a highway robbery in that place, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. A. V. Pierce arrived in Janesville from Minnesota, in search of relatives and wandering out towards Emerald Grove, was attacked by two men, who throttled him, searched his pockets, and, taking his valise, ran into the woods. The valise contained $505 in gold. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

MORE AID.—The Cass County *Independent*, published at Virginia, in this State, hitherto a neutral paper, has hoisted the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. R. S. Thomas, Esq., a gentleman of ability and influence, has taken charge of the editorial department.

—A campaign paper, to be called *The Wide Awake*, is to be issued from the *Standard* office, in Dewitt, Iowa. O. O. Bates is to be the principal editor.

☞ It is announced that Gen. Cass will address the State Convention of the Michigan Democracy, in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, to whom he gives an enthusiastic support. Gen. Wm. O. Butler, who ran for the Vice Presidency with him in 1848, also contemplates taking the stump in behalf of the same cause.

perior country, containing between five and six thousand inhabitants. It is situated on Portage Lake, fourteen miles inland, and is approached by small steamers through the "Entry," it is in the vicinity of a tolerable farming country, and is the shipping port for the following copper mines: Isle Royal, Quincy, Pewabic, Franklin, Portage, Huron, and Mesnard, the total annual product of which is about 1600 tons of copper.

OTHER TOWNS.

Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, and Eagle River on the west side of Keweenaw Point, are small shipping ports for the copper mines in their vicinity. Ontonagon, further west, is also a great place for the shipment of copper; more is shipped from this place, than from any other port on the lake. Bayfield is the terminus of the Lady Elgin's route. Superior City is said to be in a decline; real estate is still considered valuable there, by the tax assessor.

MINING MATTERS.

The capitalists and business men of Chicago do not seem to be awake to the immense value of the mining interests of this region, and the great advantage this trade might be to their city if directed there. Cleveland and Detroit now greatly monopolize all the business of this section, and are being enriched thereby; nearly all the provisions and merchandize required to support the large mining population, are shipped from those cities; they also monopolize the carrying trade, the majority of which might be controlled by Chicago, if proper exertions were made to secure that result. There are five side-[...] employed in this trade, all of which run from Detroit and Cleveland, with the exception of one steamer—the Lady Elgin—and one propeller—the Ontonagon—which run from Chicago, these two being kept up by the enterprise of Messrs. Hubbard & Spencer, but they cannot compete successfully with the lines from below, as these lines get freight both ways, taking a return load of iron or copper, while the Chicago boats return "light," there being no shipment of those commodities to your city, except a limited quantity of "pig" iron, for domestic consumption.

Some idea of the value of this trade may be got from the following statement of the amount of copper shipped last year:

From Ontonagon	2 610 tons,	21 lbs
" Eagle River	1,301 "	1,606 "
" Eagle Harbor	607 "	1,182 "
" Copper Harbor	3 "	180 "
" Portage	1,573 "	823 "
Total nett tons	6,095 tons,	1,621 lbs

The total value of which at the mine is $2,-438,824.20, at $400 per ton; add to this 150 tons of iron ore, worth at the mine $450,000, and it will be seen at a glance that the mining interests are of considerable importance; yet mining operations are still in embryo. When the mineral resources of this section become fully developed, their wealth will be almost incalculable. Will Chicago compete for this splendid prize? She can do it successfully by establishing smelting works and rolling mills on the branches of her river, if her capitalists will invest and obtain controling interests in the mines. There are plenty of mines that now languish for want of sufficient means to open them properly, which might be made to yield immensely. Our present Chicago citizens are interested in but one mine—the Garden City. To show the immense profits of *successful* copper mining, I give you a few statistics of the

CLIFF MINE.

I visited this mine. It is situated five miles from Eagle River, and is owned by the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company. It has been worked fifteen years; the number of shares was originally 6,000; there was expended $18 33 on each share before it began to pay; since then it has declared dividends, from 1849 to 1858 amounting to $160 per share. In 1858 the shares were increased to 20,000. In 1859 it paid $9 00 per share on the whole. The Company is working for mass copper on the vein; also the stamp rock taken from the amygdaloyd floors. In 1859 the Company shipped of mass copper 500 masses, total weight 1,130,495 lbs., and 1,631 barrels including stamp work, 1,378,-657 lbs, worth upwards of $500,000. The largest mass shipped by this Company weighed 11,625 lbs. I saw on the dock at Eagle River a large number of masses weighing from 500 to 5,000 lbs. each. The stamp work, however, proves the most valuable, as the cost of cutting out the latter is much greater that that of stamping copper from the stamp rock. This company works 36 stamps, and employs 500 men. This is not considered as profitable as the Minnesota mine, which is now going ahead of it. I also visited the

GARDEN CITY MINE,

which is owned entirely by citizens of Chicago. I found his Honor Judge John M. Willson, who is largely interested in the mine, on the ground attending to the interests of the Company. He has got so that he can "talk copper" as well as the best of them. I was agreeably surprised to find the prospects of that company so fine, as it is a Chicago enterprise. I took particular pains to examine their works. The company owns a tract of 240 acres, have sunk a shaft 140 feet perpendicular, and are now driving an "incline" to intersect it, through which the mineral is to be hoisted or drawn by a beautiful 24 horse power steam engine now set up in a substantial engine house, just completed. As soon as the incline is finished and the railway completed, wich will be about the first of September next, they will commence to stamp out the copper and begin to realize all their investment.

The stamp house is a fine and commodious building, containing 36 stamps of the very best construction, driven by a powerful engine, to which is to be added six more of Gates' stamps, which are now on the ground. All the works for separating the copper are completed; the entire machinery is much superior to all of that I saw, surpassing that at the Cliff. Around these works are the dwellings of the miners, the house of the Superintendent and the offices of the Company—all substantial buildings, forming quite a little village. The Superintendent, J. H. Galiss, Esq., is a gentleman of large experience. Under his administration the works are progressing finely; but best of all, they are raising from the amygdaloid formation very rich stamp rock. They have drifted a considerable distance all the formation, and the show continues to improve. I compared this rock with the stamp rock of the Cliff mine, and found it fully equal to it. The Superintendent of the Cliff mine informed me that he thought the Garden City had a very fine prospect indeed. The Company is out of debt, and is about to realize all their investment without expending one half the amount that other companies have; their mine is situated within one mile of the landing at Eagle River.

Judge Willson informed me that the British American Company, owned by the stock holders of the Garden City Company, is meeting with great success in finding copper in the Adit they are driving in their tract.

The success that is about to crown this Chicago company, it is hoped, will direct the attention of other Chicago capitalists to this rich field of enterprise. *

FOR SALE.—The Franklin *Democrat*, a Douglas paper, published in Benton, Franklin county, in this State, is advertised for sale.

heat has subsided somewhat, and we look for healthier and better times. Yours, A. H. B.

Republicanism in Lower Egypt.

VIENNA, Johnson Co., July 23d, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We are gaining ground in this dark Egyptian country. We have had no big ratification meetings as yet, but our cause is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. Every day or two we can hear of a man who has declared his intention to support Lincoln, who has always heretofore acted with the pro slavery party. We only polled seven Republican votes in Johnson county two years ago. We expect to give Lincoln one hundred this fall. It is our intention to run a candidate for the Legislature in this and Williamson county, and it will probably be G. Garland, Esq., of Williamson, who is a very worthy man. The Breckinridgers, who are pretty strong in this county, will run a man for the Legislature and a full local ticket. The feeling between them and the Douglasites is bitter and uncompromising. From present appearances there will be considerable of a split, but I think that the squatters are the stronger of the two factions. We want some meetings in this county, and more circulation of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, which has done great good already. You [...] vails, can hardly appreciate the political atmosphere we are obliged to breathe down here. The putrid stench of slavery still poisons the air, and the miserable, disreputable prejudices and hatreds born in the Slave States, still cling to most of the emigrants from that section who live in this and adjoining counties. These people have been squeezed out of the South by the blasting presence of human servitude. But strange as it must appear to people born in Free States, they have transplanted to the free soil of their adopted homes, all the prejudice and malignity towards the friends of free principles, that was taught them by the slaveholders of the South. It will take many years to wear away these baneful notions instilled into their minds. But our hope is on their children who are learning to read, and who will think for themselves. Nearly all of our accessions to the Republican ranks are made from the young men. The rising generation must be educated, and exactly in proportion as ignorance and vice recede before enlightenment and virtue will Republican principles progress in Egypt and no faster. A great many intelligent men supported Fillmore four years ago. But they are nearly all with us now. Fremont only received 824 votes in the 9th District; but Lincoln will get more than 5,000. The difference between these numbers, marks the progress our cause has made in four years. Yours truly, *

Hancock County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LA HARPE, July 20, 1860.

To-day has witnessed at this place the largest political gathering ever held in this county. Early in the morning the people began to arrive by hundreds and continued to pour into town until noon, when it was estimated that five or six hundred teams and from 8000 to 10,000 persons had arrived. About two o'clock the crowd repaired to a beautiful grove east of town, where a real old fashioned barbecue was served up in excellent style. The various delegations, from Blandinsville, Terre-Haute, Carthage, Pilot Grove, Ft. Green, Pontoosuc, Dallas City, Nauvoo, and Ft. Madison, were met and escorted into town, by thirty-three young ladies, representing the different states and thirty or forty young men on horse back who cast their first vote next fall. After dinner the speaking commenced at two different stands. At one stand Mr. Greely of Quincy and L. H. Waters of Macomb held their hearers spell bound with able and eloquent elucidations of Republicanism, while at the other Capt. Benj. Prentiss and young Henry King of Quincy, and R. W. McKinney Esq. of Nauvoo, poured volley after volley of grape into the democratic ranks, and by their eloquence and logic, and wit, brought forth frequent and long continued applause from the multitude that stood around. The exercises were agreeably entertained by music from the Carthage brass band. The Fort Madison brass band, and a militia band from Terre Haute.

Taken altogether the meeting was one of the most successful and enthusiastic demonstrations I ever witnessed and I assure you that Hancock county will roll up a majority for the Republican Ticket in Nov., that will make the shamocracy tremble in their boots. K

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1860.

Judge Douglas is in the receipt of pressing invitations to visit several Southern States, and it is not impossible that he may make a short tour during the summer. The proprietors of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in Virginia have also offered to him the hospitalities of that famed watering-place. The Springs are controlled by a Joint Stock Association of the gentlemen of the neighborhood, with whom the "Little Giant" is very popular.

Gov. Floyd will not leave the city at present. His duties are so pressing, owing to the commencement of work on the Capitol extension and the water works, that he is obliged to forego his contemplated recreation for a time. The legislation of the last Congress, through the influence of Senator Davis, greatly embarrasses the conduct of the War Department.

Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, arrived at the National to-day, journeying northward from a visit to his old home in North Carolina.

Indian Agent Dennison is named as the Democratic candidate for delegate in Congress from Nebraska Territory.

The friends of Mr. Douglas are most industrious and indefatigable in their efforts to make the Northern people believe that he has the prospect of carrying some three or four, or perhaps half a dozen Slave States. If the friends of Lincoln were half as pertinacious in asserting his popularity in the border Slave States, as the Douglas party are in claiming the Gulf States for the Little Giant, there is no knowing what your Northern people would think of the South. I assure you, without exaggeration, that my knowledge of the South, and my infor-

[...]nately on a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, chosen by their respective parties. But Mr. Bonsall, in a discussion regarding the dismission of Mr. Fox, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the South Union, by the Poor Law Commissioners, for overstepping the limits of his office, and unduly interfering with the other officials, had spoken in justification of the Commissioners and in condemnation of Mr. Fox. On this ground, the Roman Catholic members of the Corporation protest against Mr. Bonsall's appointment, and call for the nomination of another. What! A man, Lord Mayor of Dublin who could speak disparagingly of a priest! There's Dublin Protestantism for you, in the year of grace 1860.

A Mr. St. George falls heir to the Headford estate in County Mayo. The redoubtable Father Conway—of world wide celebrity from his prowess in a former Mayo election—asks him for ground on which to build a chapel, with its appurtenances of priests' house and schools. Mr. St. George declines; and then we have letters and paragraphs "thick as leaves in Valumbrossa," on Mayo landlordism, Protestant bigotry, and the persecution of the Romanists.

E contra, the Pope is in trouble. His Legate and the Prelates determine to raise a Legion for his defence; and they tax "the faithful" for funds, in the shape of a "tribute," for its pay. But, there is a law against enlistment for foreign service. The passports are made out for them as navvies to work on railways. [...] Jesuitism! Vast sums [...] nearly three thousand pounds. Heartless disregard of the perishing poor.

But, Monsignor Talbot, the Pope's Secretary, in acknowledging the money, says, that the Holy Father is so thankful; and adds that he always regards attachment to the Holy Father as the test of genuine Catholicity, and the proof of exalted piety, and therefore, it is not wonderful if his necessities should have a claim prior to that of the starving population of Erin.

By the way, this same Brigade seems to have got into trouble; and to have been the cause of trouble to others. So many of the better class were promised to be made ensigns, or lieutenants, that there is disappointment leading to mutiny when they are obliged to fall into the ranks; and the others, who were fed on their journey, are so unable to enjoy their favorite potations on two pence half penny a day, that they want to get home.

Meanwhile, the religious element is powerfully at work, influencing our social system. Priests and monks, clerics and laics, are plying their "missions" and "revivals." Now that the fine weather has set in, those who have leisure are as busy with meetings for every variety of object connected with religious solemnities, as are the country folks in the fields; and many a delicate female undergoes nearly as much fatigue in attending a succession of meetings as those employed in rural labor.

There certainly never was such a stir and excitement in this country, on the subject of religion. It is "keep all you have, and gain all you can," with the leaders of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches; and so multiplied are the services for this purpose, that the bells scarcely ever cease "from early dawn to dewy eve."

But material interests are not neglected. Great fears were entertained that the long continued rains would cause irreparable injury to the farmer, and the turnip crop, it was feared, could not be sown at all. But the weather became fine suddenly; fears were dissipated, and not a murmur is breathed in the Provincial papers. Still, the markets are high, for the summer is late. ERIGENA.

The Douglas-Matteson Movement.

[From the State Journal, 28th.]

It is beginning to excite no little comment throughout the State, that Ex Gov. Matteson, who never pretended to be much of a politician, and who, it was presumed in his present position, would be more loth than ever to engage "in the glorious work," is all at once so active and generous. Of course he would not engage in it without a cause. Knowing as he does that Mr. Douglas has no possible chance of an election, why then is he spending money so lavishly for the purposes of the campaign? It is already rumored that he and Mr. Douglas fully understand their own arrangements, and that they are playing into each others hands, on the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." He, for instance, pays over his thousands from his bank profits to carry the State for Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Douglas, in return, gives assurance that if the right kind of a Legislature is elected the Ex-Governor will be released from all his liabilities to the State, on account of his canal scrip funding operations, and perhaps give him the United States Senatorship besides. A very nice little arrangement, certainly, if true—one however, about which Messrs. Douglas and Matteson will find that the people of the State, without regard to party politics or party ties, have themselves a word to say.

In view of such arrangements as this, it is not strange that the *Register* should dislike to hear "the old song of the canal scrip fraud harped on." It is a sound which has no joy for it. Having done all it could to stifle investigation into that business, it would prefer to draw public attention just as far as possible from it. The Democratic people throughout the State are to be kept in ignorance of what is being cooked up in private parlors by the Matteson Douglas schemers, until after the November election. If they succeed in securing the "right kind" of a Legislature, the plot will then be duly carried out as proposed; and if not, then it is to lay over for future consummation.

We ask the people, irrespective of party, throughout the State, to watch the tricksters in the Matteson-Douglas league, and not be deluded into fancied security by any denials they may make. The best interests of the State, which are higher than and above mere partisan politics, are involved in the issue.

Patents Granted to Western Inventors.

The following patents were issued to Western inventors from the United States Patent Office, July 24, 1860:

George E. Baker, Waukegan, Ill.; improvement in gates.

Charles F. Cory, Lebanon, Ill.; improvement in furnace grate.

John Denby, Warsaw, Ill.; improvement in coffee pots.

Henry Fellows, Bloomfield, Ind.; improvement in water wheels.

Isaiah Hodgson, New Washington, Ill.; improved mole ditching machine.

M. W. Hetton, Bloomington, Ind.; improved machine for registering car fares.

A. M. Carr, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; improvement in mold plows.

Jacob Marsh Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; improvement in water wheels.

Alexander Schwarringer, Milwaukee, Wis.; improvement in apparatus for generating gas.

Isaac C. Saunders, Trenton, Mich.; improved method of applying fusible metallic plugs to steam boilers.

Andrew Vandergrift, St. Louis, Mo.; improvement in grain separators.

H. F. Hicks, assignor to Hicks Brothers, of Grand View, Indiana; improved cotton and hay press.

Anthony Overocker, McHenry, Ill.; improvement in clover huller (patented July 5, 1860.)

To such of his fellow countrymen as called upon him, he urged the duty of making every effort for their own independent support, saying that he would advise them to accept any useful employment which they could obtain, even if it were sweeping the streets. As soon as he recovered his strength, he engaged in daily labor, in Signor Meucci's candle factory on Staten Island.

The Stylo and Substance of Mr. Douglas' Speeches.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The barrenness of the mind of a man who has never read or studied any thing but party politics, appeared in the recent journey of Mr. Douglas into New England, and his stump speeches made at various points, to the crowds of lion hunters, who operated as the swellings of Jordan to drive him out of the bushes of retirement, and set him roaring. Mr. Douglas professes to be on a journey for his private pleasure. He proceeded to Harvard to witness the graduation of a brother-in-law. This was the object of his journey. The rest was accidental. If he was reported correctly, he was as many as twenty times peculiarly surprised to see great crowds of people gathering like clouds upon his march. Never was a poor man more astonished than at the various "magnificent turn outs of the populace," and the tumultuous "seas of human faces." Now, if the people could have had a little variety from Mr. Douglas, they would have been greatly pleased with it. A great many people are disposed to admire him, and they are rather solicitous that he should do something worthy of admiration. He was called out at all sorts of times and places, by all sorts of people. He was serenaded. He was toasted. He was hailed as he stood in hotel balconies, by "magnificent" multitudes. He was acclaimed as he stood in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. He was cheered at dinner tables—he was elbowed by extatic followers, and hallued at on railroad platforms—he snuffed the salt sea breeze from Massachusetts bay, and quaffed the glittering waters of Saratoga; and his speeches were everywhere monotonous as the grinding of a hurdy gurdy with one tune. The papers, as in duty bound, have reported him, and every word has been printed. No man ever had a better chance to show that he was not a mere politician with one threadbare idea—and no one ever more signally exposed the want of health and breadth of vivacity of mind. The only variety in his speeches is in the different degrees of confusion in expressing the idea of Popular Sovereignty as he has manipulated it. The only local allusions made, where the very atmosphere was rich with remembrances of glorious history, were that this, that and the other thing reminded him of—the "great principle" which he has succeeded in involving in a fog of expressions from which others must extricate it.

Mr. Douglas is a man of a good deal of brain power, but he is the last man who should talk of people possessing but one idea—for he perpetually indicates but a foggy appreciation of a single notion, which he has expressed a willingness to abandon, whenever the Supreme Court pronounces its decision. The power of Mr. Douglas seems to consist principally in managing local politicians. He is an admirable tactician in arranging the preliminaries of a caucus. A single exception, however, may be found in the J. B. Dorr letter, which appeared about a year since, and which Mr. Pugh has said in the Senate, caused the trouble at Charleston, by showing the Secessionists where to strike.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Douglas' speeches in the Senate and on the stump, have for some years been singularly monotonous, and that every endeavor to vary the tune has led him into difficulty. The fact is, his mind has not received any food such as to give reason to expect the variety and charm of culture in its productions. There is no evidence that his reading has ever extended beyond political speeches and the twaddle of party papers. The rich fields of literature are unexplored by him. The perpetual controversies of the endless caucusing in which he is continually involved, give no opportunity for the cultivation of his mind, and the defective education of his youth has not been compensated by the greater hunger for general information of his manhood. He does not appear ever to have looked upon the face of nature with the eye of a lover. A landscape to him represents the voters who live in it. A river is for steamboats to run on, to enable him to meet appointments on the stump. A meadow suggests the article of baled hay, and a field of corn or rye means a possibility of an exhilarating beverage. There is nothing in all he has ever said to indicate that he ever saw rock, or tree, or river, bee, or bird, or blossom, cloud, or storm, or sun, or moon, or stars. So the formidable machinery of his intellect grinds over, again, and again, the old grist of scraps—the whittlings of Congressional combats—and we have the same old dose of dust as the result.

The Funeral of Joseph Gales.

"Occasional" writes an interesting account of the funeral of Joseph Gales. We clip a paragraph or two:

President Buchanan sat at the right hand behind the head of the coffin, and Col. Seaton at the left. If I were inclined to philosophise and point a moral, how thrillingly effective one's sentences might be made by this single group; especially so when the Rev. Dr. Pyne dwelt with such simplicity and affection on the honored and honorable character of the deceased, and lauded his efforts for good—having the talents to do evil—in this great focus of temptation. But it is a time, not for ghastly contrasts between the dead and the living, but of honor to the former.

* * Then came the family and relatives of the deceased, who were numerous, including all the branches of the Seaton, Lee, May, Monroe, and Walker families, among them Miss Julianna May, the American prima donna. After the blood relatives and their kin came the attaches of the office.

* * The President's carriage here was interposed, and was followed by the corporation and its officers. Then came the servants of Elkington to the number of seventeen; prominent among them was Mose, Mr. Gale's body-servant and driver, who might be seen every day for years driving the cosy little family coach to the office in Seventh street, and pulling up opposite the door, helping—half carrying—his invalid master into the dust-covered two story brick.

The Presidential Stumpers.

While Buchanan is on the stump for Breckinridge, and while Mr. Douglas has become the itinerant candidate, showing himself at the various railroad depots and college commencements, and making stump speeches in his own behalf—while Breckinridge is planning devices for being called out to speak, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, is staying quietly at home and preserving that modest reticence that proper decorum in a candidate has always demanded, until this shameless era of Presidential demagogues and self puffery. We believe that the people will approve Mr. Lincoln's method of conducting himself in this canvass. It may be said in apology for Mr. Buchanan that he don't know how to be decent, and for Breckinridge and Douglas that they are so badly scared as not to know what they are about. They are too fidgetty to remain quietly at home. If one was disposed to do so, he would be afraid, lest the other should obtain some advantage over him.—*Detroit Tribune.*

[...] letter, as taken down by me on the forenoon of July 12th. Respectfully yours,

MARTIN H. CAPEL.

SPRINGFIELD, July 12, 1860.

HON. J. C. ALLEN:—

DEAR SIR:—Your third note is received. Waiving whatever of offensiveness there may be in your imputations of evasion, and at the hazard of some confusion in my arrangements already made, I now propose a joint discussion at one prominent point in each Congressional District of the State, at the times and places following, to wit:

Jonesboro	Tuesday,	September	18
Charleston	Friday,	"	21
Shelbyville	Tuesday,	"	25
Edwardsville	Thursday,	"	27
Quincy	Wednesday,	October	10
Galesburg	Tuesday,	"	16
Ottawa	Thursday,	"	18
Freeport	Tuesday,	"	23
Dixon	Thursday,	"	25

Respectfully, yours,

RICHARD YATES.

You had left Springfield without waiting for this letter, having published the unfinished correspondence, and also a list of your appointments. I nevertheless waited for more than a week for your reply to my propositions, before I published the list of my appointments. And now, though more than two weeks have elapsed, I have received no reply to that letter. The public will be much surprised at your statement, made in the *Register* of July 27th, that you had not received my letter. If this were true, the evasion is a very poor one, as the letter was published in the papers, so *that all saw it except yourself.*

You, more than two weeks after my letter to you, publish in the *State Register* of July 27th the following communication:

SPRINGFIELD, July 25, 1860.

HON. RICHARD YATES:

DEAR SIR:—I see in the papers a letter addressed to me from you, bearing date the 12th inst., inviting me to meet you in joint debate at the following times and places, to wit:

Aurora, Kane Co.	Tuesday,	July	31
Lexington, McLean Co.	Thursday,	Aug.	2
Marshall, Clark Co.	Wednesday,	"	8
Robinson, Crawford Co.	Thursday,	"	9
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Friday,	"	10
Olney, Richland Co.	Saturday,	"	11
Flora, Clay Co.	Monday,	"	13
Newton, Jasper Co.	Tuesday,	"	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Thursday,	"	23
Nashville, Washington Co.	Friday,	"	24
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Saturday,	"	25
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday,	"	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Thursday,	"	6
Carmi, White Co.	Friday,	"	7
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.	Saturday,	"	8
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Wednesday,	"	12
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Saturday,	"	22
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday,	"	25
Vermont, Fulton Co.	Wednesday,	"	26
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Friday,	"	28
Galesburg, Knox Co.	Saturday,	"	29
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday,	Oct.	2
Dixon, Lee Co.	Thursday,	"	4
Galena, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday,	"	6
Lacon, Marshall Co.	Friday,	"	12
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Tuesday,	"	16
Havana, Mason Co.	Thursday,	"	18

Not having received your letter, I avail myself of the same medium of communicating my reply.

Waiving all right that I might have to a consultation as to the times and places of a joint debate, I accept the invitation contained in said communication, and will meet you at the places and times indicated.

The order of discussion may be arranged between my friend Virgil Hickox and yourself, if agreeable to you. I shall be pleased to make a like arrangement for the entire canvass, if your engagements to your friends will permit you to do so. Yours, respectfully,

J. C. ALLEN.

Now I wrote you no such letter making such appointments, and *you saw no such letter*, and you cannot produce any such letter from me. I sent you a letter of date July 12th, (the one mentioned in Mr. Capell's letter) proposing a joint discussion at certain times and places from which, the public plainly see you have backed down, and now to cover your retreat you propose to meet me at Republican Mass Meetings designed for myself and other Republican speakers, and which you well know would not be accepted.

The object you had in view in challenging me to a joint discussion is now made palpable to every man. You were ready if I was not, and vice versa. Having regarded the publication of our unfinished correspondence by you, and the publication of your appointments, and your refusal for more than two weeks to accept my propositions as evading the discussion, which you have so valorously and for buncomb proposed, I have made my arrangements for the whole canvass without reference to you.

This will close this correspondence on my part, and the public can decide which of us has evinced a disposition for fair and honorable joint debate, and who has evaded it.

Respectfully yours, RICHARD YATES.

EXCURSION TO SPRINGFIELD.—Arrangements have been perfected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Galena and Chicago Union, the Northwestern, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Roads, to bring passengers to this city, who desire to attend the grand Republican gathering at Springfield, on the eighth of August, at half fare.

From this city, tickets will be issued via Illinois Central to Springfield and return, for $3; clubs of fifty and over, $2.50—to be had of the committee.

We learn that under these extraordinary inducements the turn out will be the largest that ever visited Springfield from Northern Illinois.

In explanation to the above as far as concerns half fare rates on roads catering this city from the West and North, it must be distinctly understood that no one can avail themselves of this reduction for any other purpose than to connect with the great excursion train to Springfield; they must pay full fare to this city, returning hence free.

A Villainous Attempt.

BOSTON, July 30.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to throw the New York Express train from the track near Farmingham, by placing sleepers across the rails. The train had been running at high speed, being behind time, but the engineer had just shut off steam as it was nearing the depot, when the engine struck five sleepers on the track. Three of them were thrown off the track, but two caught under the cow-catcher and were borne along till the train stopped. The train rocked fearfully, causing a panic, but no damage was done.

[...]ors, members of the Canadian Parliament, editors, etc., and accompanied by Lewis Ellsworth, President of the Illinois Agricultural Society, W. H. Van Epps, Hon. C. B. Denio, and other prominent citizens of Illinois, arrived here this morning on a special train. They have been inspecting the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad. They were entertained here by the citizens—visited the Lead Mines, and returned this evening. They declare themselves greatly pleased with the appearance of Illinois.

Railroad Accident.

DWIGHT, July 30.—The night express train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, going north, ran over a track laborer, named James Cooper, seven miles north of here, killing him instantly. The man is supposed to have been intoxicated.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., July 30.—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived last night, making the distance in thirteen days.

News had reached Santa Fe that Manuel Chavis, with fifty Mexicans, had gone in pursuit of a large band of Navajoe Indians who had run off a herd of sheep from the Rio Grande. They overtook the Indians and had a fight with them, in which twenty Mexicans and forty Indians were killed and wounded, and a considerable quantity of sheep and other stock recovered.

Business in Santa Fe was reviving. The crops promise a good yield, but provisions are still scarce and command very high prices.

Major Sedgwick's command are at Bent's Fort.

Capt. Stewart, a few days ago, went in pursuit of, and captured the family of the principal Chief of the Kiowa Indians, and in the melee two soldiers were wounded by an arrow. Two Indians were killed.

Fatal Accident.

LACON, Ill., July 30th.—A boy and girl, aged respectively 5 and 7 years, were run over by the Peoria passenger train to day, cutting their legs off. No hopes of their recovery.

The Prince in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, July 28th.—Col. H. Walters, of H. B. M. service, arrived here this evening from Montreal, and has engaged rooms at the Burtis House for the Prince of Wales on his Western tour.

Abolitionists Hung in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Two Abolitionists have been hung in Texas for distributing arms to slaves.

A New Douglas Organ.

A report was current about the streets yesterday, that a new Douglas daily paper would be started before a fortnight. Many of the leading Douglasites are indignant that the *Times* has been swallowed by the Breckinridge concern. They had not appreciated their loss until the afflicting dispensation befel them. They are now at work, it is said, getting up a subscription to establish a new organ to take the place of the one "gone in." The street report also is, that the late local of the defunct *Times* is to be the local of the new sheet, and that the other editors are expected to contribute to its columns.

The proprietor of the *Herald* may seek to restrain them, or one of them, at least, by injunctions.

Another rumor was, that a proposition had been made to purchase the *Journal* and convert it into a squatter sheet, but that the proprietors had declined selling it. The sum offered was variously stated at twelve, sixteen and twenty thousand dollars.

Towards evening another report was spreading, to the effect that a proposition would be made to the owner of the *Democrat*, to give him $5,000 for the establishment. But, failing in their efforts to buy either of the papers named, the committee are to start a new concern, and run it in opposition to the *Herald*.

Then, again, there was another report, which seemed to have some substance to it, that Sheahan, Eastman and Matteson proposed to start a little penny paper, neutral in politics and on controverted subjects. This rumor is more probable than either of the others, although it is true that the Douglas worshippers are chagrinned at the submerging of the *Times* into the murky *Herald*. The Irish, especially, are indignant, and revolt at the idea of being put under Virginian and Presbyterian rule.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE ON WEST MADISON STREET—ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A little after midnight on Sunday, a family residing in Chambers over the Grocery Store of a German named F. Dowle on the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets in the West Division discovered their apartments full of smoke.

An alarm was given and the store beneath was burst open and the interior found to be filled with stifling smoke arising from a fire beginning to burn quite briskly near the centre of the same.

A few pailsfull of water were sufficient to extinguish the flames, and an examination showed what must have been a deliberate and wilful purpose of destroying the building and stock, for purposes left to be imagined. The incendiary had surrounded a fluid lamp with light combustibles and piled upon and about the same, barrels, boxes and light wood. The boxes, drawers and barrels which had contained the stock of the occupant were most of them found to be entirely empty.

Mr. Dowe was taken into custody yesterday and held to bail for examination on a charge of arson.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday Coroner James held an inquest on the body of a boy six years of age, named John Lawger, who died from the effect of injuries received by being run over by a hand car. The child's father lives on Commerce street near Arnold, and near the track of the Southern Michigan Road. On Saturday afternoon, deceased, in company with half a dozen other lads, was amusing himself riding upon a hand car used by the track hands, and was sitting with his feet hanging from the front of the car, when by some means he lost his balance, and fell upon the track face downwards, and two of the wheels passed diagonally across his body, between the shoulders. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail, and after lingering some ten hours, he died about five o'clock Sunday morning.

[...]ages. Lagoth, Laporia and Orsini continue in the Cabinet.

A Naples telegram says a strong and compact Ministry would be immediately formed to carry out to their full extent the principles of the Constitution and Government, and to watch over the interests of the nation.

The latest news from Naples reports the dismissal of the Ministry, Ammader D'Marteno only would remain in the new Cabinet.

SYRIA, BIEROUT 11th.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th. Several men were killed and many women carried off. The French, Russian and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abdel Kader.

The attitude of the Turkish authorities was undecisive and rather injurious than useful to the Christians. 8,000 Turkish soldiers arrived to-day.

The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and Commissioners Dehy and Norwich are expected with impatience.

Details to the first of July say it was then ascertained that the Druses had burned and pillaged 101 villages since May 29th, while from 7500 to 8000 Christians, inhabitants of Lebanon, many of whom were wealthy, and all strangers to anything like poverty, are houseless beggars, depending on charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, it is believed 7 or 8000 have been butchered in cold blood.

The massacres at Damascus were not known at this date. The most sickening details are given of the barbarisms inflicted on all ages and sexes. A French vessel had to be sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within firing distance of the town, in order to restrain the fanatical portion of the inhabitants from committing further outrages.

The Austrian frigate Rudosty had been ordered to proceed to Syria, to co-operate with vessels of other powers there.

Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and Killes city.

ITALY.—Great military camps are to be formed about the end of August, in the neighborhood of Turin, Allessandria, Milan, Florence and Bologna.

The Minister of War at Turin has issued a notification informing all retired officers of the army that the necessity of calling them again to active service has ceased.

The Pope, in consistory held on the 9th, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government, on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imal, Faenza and Piacenza, approving the conduct of those Bishops, and designated the annexation of the Duchies and Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

A private telegram has been received in anticipation of the mail, the date of which is believed to be Hong Kong, 7th, which states that the shipment of tea to be 1,000,000 pounds since the departure of the previous mail. The Ellen Rogers had sailed with some new tea on board, and some 30,000 chests had arrived at the port.

Another telegram says that the exports of tea show no increase. The exports of silk were 6,700 bales.

Trade at Shanghai dull. The Rebels are investing Soo-Chow.

As regards the war with England and France, it is added that the Chinese are resolved to fight.

PARIS, 19.—The *Moniteur* says the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor on the 16th of July:

"I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria; that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all in order to leave no doubt of my government. I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported in Paris that the French Government have received a communication from St. Petersburg, expressing the desire of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East. The Russian cabinet reiterates its opinion that the recent events now transpiring in the East, hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake.

The *Pays* seems to imply that more measures are in contemplation, and that the excitement of the disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory; that the events in Syria were only the prelude to a formidable rising of the Ottoman population against the Christians, and the sinister projects are stated to have been long since concerted by fanatical conspirators.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says that 4,000 men collected at Zutolan have not embarked, as the dispatch of a larger force has been decided on.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 30.

FREIGHTS—Rates ½c lower. Prop. Nile, schr Eli Bates, corn to Port Colborne at 5c. Schr Gold Hunter corn to Buffalo at 5c. Prop. Racine, to Buffalo at 3½ for oats; 7,000 bu wheat at 6c; 6,000 bu do at 5½c. Bark David Morris and brig Roscius and Banner, corn to Buffalo at 1½c. Schr B. B. Crocker, corn to Oswego on p. t.

FLOUR—Receipts, 417 brls. Shipments, 617 brls. Market dull and unsettled. Sales were:—100 brls Centralia new white winter, at $6 del.; 70 brls choice red winter at $5.37½ del.; 50 brls good do at $5; 100 brls "Granite" choice spring extra at $4.75 del.; 70 brls "Bartlett's" choice spring extra, in sacks, at $5.25, sacks returned; 18 brls spring superfine at $3.60.

WHEAT—Receipts 33,751 bu; shipped 13,200 bu. Market steady. Sales were as follows: 3,000 bu No 1 Red Winter at $1.00½ in store; 6,000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 2,600 bu No. 2 Red at 91c in store; 600 bu do at 94c in store; 1,000 bu do at 93c in store; 700 bu No. 1 Spring at 93½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 93c in store; 1,000 bu do at 92½c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 90½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 90c in store; 700 bu do at 89c in store; 500 bu Rejected Spring at 73c in store; 600 bu do at 72½c in store; 700 bu do at 72½c in store; 600 bu do at 72c in store; 1,000 bu do at 71c in store; 60 bags Spring, by sample, at 91c on track; 100 bags No. 1 Spring at 93c on track; 160 bags No. 2 do at 91c on track.

CORN—Receipts 69,252 bu; shipments 103,347 bu. Market ¼@½c lower. Sales were: 5,000 bu No 1 River at 44c afloat; 1,100 bu No. 2 do at 43½c afloat; 5,000 bu Canal and 1,000 bu River at 43½c afloat; 3,000 bu Canal at 43½c afloat; 3,000 bu No. 1 at 42½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 41½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 41½c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 39c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 7,034 bu; shipments, 264 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—500 bu No. 1 at 28c on track; 20 bags do at 30c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 487 bu; shipments, 4,700 bu. Market quiet, buyers offering 62c for No. 1 in store.

EGGS—In good demand at 7½@8c per doz.

BUTTER—In fair request; sales 33 kegs at 8½c, and 65 kegs at 10c.

APPLES—In good demand. Sales were:—31 bbls at $2.75@3.25; 63 boxes at $1.75 per box; 20 bags Ohio dried apples at 6½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 12,650 lbs. Market dull. We quote Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 11@11½c; Dry Flint, 13@13½c.

MILL STUFFS—Sales 10 tons Bran at $10.00 del.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 143 bbls. Market quiet. Sales 100 bbls at 18c.

POULTRY—Live chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz; turkeys, 70 per lb.

Financial and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 31.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the past week a large quantity of rain has fallen, and on Saturday night a severe storm visited almost the entire center and northern portions of the State. We do not hear, however, of any serious damage done to the crops. The following comparative tables show the receipts and shipments of produce, etc., during the past week and since the 1st January, as compared with last year:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending July 28.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour, brls	8,730	9,851	238,742	297,772
Wheat, bus	181,329	115,257	2,186,348	1,803,040
Corn, bus	435,893	505,678	10,861,.65	3,078,818
Oats, bus	19,563	18,624	671,520	397,893
Rye, bus	7,265	5,048	78,606	37,113
Barley, bus	467	9,591	202,123	124,374
Grass Seed, lbs	....	....	2,090,551	1,838,818
Potatoes, bus	118	425	163,918	129,560
Beef, bbls	5	3	1,104	1,725
Pork, bbls	....	30	12,704	16,722
Cut Meats, lbs	....	....	6,788,098	4,924,596
Lard, lbs	4,832	793	8,942,840	2,735,583
Tallow, lbs	1,613	6,985	157,886	138,536
Live Hogs, No.	2,123	2,134	86,653	53,761
Dr'sed Hogs, No	....	....	46,200	26,864
Cattle, No	8,033	2,941	74,987	86,748
Hides, lbs	68,538	102,497	5,619,880	7,810,543
Wool, lbs	53,600	131,343	601,,59	3,518,644
Lumber, feet	5,873,490	7,059,700	129,987,398	168,813,948
Shingles, No	1,616,000	1,015,750	84,659,500	110,787,131
Lath, No	984,000	835,000	13,548,954	27,673,733
Timber, feet	86,000	265,100	2,293,100	1,746,420
Posts, No	1,200	2,000	239,903	317,719
Pickets, No	....	25,000	661,000	216,695
Wood, cords	2,181	2,446	48,820	22,801
Staves, No	215,000	220,000	2,823,775	8,658,193
Salt, brls	3,673	5,507	41,030	79,618
H'wines, bbls	656	833	45,065	12,610
Fish, pkgs	1,692	2,183	15,755	....
Butter, lbs	22,071	50,918	775,337	575,698
Dr'd Fruit, lbs	1,640	39,400	1,086,001	781,253
Apples, brls	676	1,435	18,031	....
B. Corn, lbs	....	....	57,214	19,753
Mill Stuffs lbs	117,750	139,994	6,754,963	4,204,847
Lead, lbs	91,100	160,100	6,411,8.2	6,663,318
Coal, tons	8,477	8,559	44,0.0	40,685

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending July 28.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour	8,567	6,539	266,521	207,105
Wheat	91,956	70,582	1,726,097	1,236,898
Corn	870,037	881,866	9,122,760	3,238,125
Oats	22,314	57,757	576,,92	292,813
Rye	4,700	735	19,110	2,915
Barley	2,762	674	45,556	50,436
Seeds	....	....	1,765,017	1,110,984
Potatoes	....	....	85,031	89,592
Beef	31	29	9,971	13,990
Pork	127	13	61,085	78,231
Cut Meats	4,410	10,360	9,543,610	10,412,822
Lard	260	8,640	6,473,572	6,642,925
Tallow	60,790	4,370	1,171,190	704,198
Live Hogs	2,552	2,703	60,848	41,789
D. Hogs	....	....	17,362	6,028
Cattle	3,624	2,325	62,031	19,188
Hides	81,827	146,752	6,494,873	7,771,523
Wool	89,679	83,337	616,017	494,768
Lumber	3,277,010	4,780,768	125,619,897	183,400,938
Shingles	2,162,700	2,914,750	104,361,901	107,851,500
Lath	859,106	719,851	20,810,975	18,391,910
Timber	....	2,375	161,571	264,431
Posts	7,511	2,179	199,935	263,120
Pickets	....	2,400	99,020	67,750
Wood	177	....	286	4,410
Staves	4,000	63,630	671,110	891,472
Salt	1,467	3,566	44,110	98,003
Highwines	1,019	1,414	20,308	14,120
Fish	621	8,731	14,198	....
Butter	85,757	39,740	901,831	....
D. Fruit	3,174	7,010	618,772	....
Apples	168	344	1,823	....
Broom Corn	....	....	113,161	85,668
Mill Stuffs	....	25,665	1,186,794	....
Lead	51,729	439,280	6,274,065	4,305,718
Coal	263	95½	6,429½	5,487

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Bar. bu.	Lard lbs.
By Canal	....	611	63605	407	70	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	75	915	2,50	....	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	1050	7350	....	....	....	....
Ill Central	....	27600	22050	1618	350	....	1050
B. & Quincy R R.	40	9343	19325	1221	....	....	....
Northwest'n R R.	75	....	350	104	....	....	....
C. A & St. L. RR.	....	9753	10699	350	700	....	....
Total	390	59249	150629	3700	1120	....	....

	Tallow lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines bbls.	Wool lbs.	Pot. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	....	84	1010	....	2190	130
C. & R. I. R. R.	..	405	9	7560	53	....	....
I. C. R. R.	..	860	156	4696	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	300	600	84	....	....	250	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	..	14	28	193	....	520	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	300	1879	311	13459	53	2990	130

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar'y, bu.	S'ds lbs
To Buffalo	260	16200	97250	12000	....	....	....
To Port Colborne	....	17000	17000	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	544	11070	400	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	....	....	....	120	....	....	....
Total	844	26270	114650	12120	....	....	....

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	741,000	Salt, bbls	5,018
Fish, pkgs	60	Shingles, No	614,000
Railroad ties, No	1,900	Staves, No	125,000
Wood, cds	308	*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	100	Corn, bu	163,889
Coal, tons	525	Wheat, bu	16,000
Iron, tns	518	Flour, bbls	110
		Highwines, bbls	24

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Coal, tons	250	Lath, No	4,000
Corn, bu	62,105	Lumber, ft	42,365
Wheat, bu	641	Staves, No	17,670
		Shingles, No	10,000

CLEVELAND MARKET—July 28.—The market is steady and prices generally are unchanged. Receipts of grain, as reported to the Board are: 37 cars and one boat load, or 14,000 bushels wheat, and 1 car load barley. Flour—Sales of 70 bbls white wheat double extra country mills at $5.50. Wheat—steady, with sales 2 cars red at $1; 2 do at $1.01; 7 do at $1.02; 2,000 bu red from store at $1.02½; 1 car f. o. b. at same; 4 cars white on track at $1.10; 1 do at $1.10½, and 1 car red and white at $1.01 and $1.10 respectively. Corn—Quiet at 45@46c. Oats—Sale of 300 bushels from store at 30c.

TOLEDO MARKET, July 30.—The wheat market exhibits a better feeling to-day, and sales are to a fair amount, though sellers are close upon terms, and quotations are mostly kept private. Flour—Sale 100 bbls extra at $4.62½. Wheat—Sales 1,000 bu red at $1; 1,000 bu do M. S., $1; 1,000 bu do at same; 2,000 bu do and 2,000 bu do at $1, to arrive; 1,000 bu red p. t.; 1,000 bu do p. t.; 1,000 bu white at $1.05; 2,000 bu, 2,000 bu, and 6,000 bu p. t. Corn—No sales reported.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—July 30.—Flour—The market for flour is dull, at unchanged prices. The only transaction we heard of was a sale of 100 brls "Milwaukee Steam Mills" (new) at $5.25 delivered. Rye flour has declined 12½c, with a sale of 20 brls extra at $3 25. Wheat—Receipts 950 bu. Prices improving. Sales 350 bu No. 1 spring at 90c; 200 bu Club at 92c; 75 bu Extra do at 95c, and a small lot of new choice white winter, delivered at $1.10. Oats—Unchanged, at 27@28c. Corn—Sales 250 bu shelled, delivered, at 44c. Barley—New 55@60c for common to choice. Rye—Receipts fair. Selling at 50@52c.

BUFFALO MARKET—July 30.—There was rather more doing in flour on Saturday, but we have no change to note in quotations. Sales 800 brls at $4.75@5 for good to choice extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5@5.25 for extra Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; $5.50@6 for double extra do. Wheat dull and prices tend downward. Sales 6,000 bu new red Indiana to arrive on private terms; 700 bu do from store at $1.09; and 1,000 bu white at $1.20@1.22. Corn quiet and

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1860.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are more plentiful and rates have declined 1c ₽ bushel during the past week. The engagements have been as follows: On the 25th, prop Mendota, wheat to Port Colborne at 7½c; brig Globe and schrs Plover and Grey Eagle, corn to Buffalo at 5½c. On the 26th schr Arrow, 5½c for corn to Buffalo; bark Jessie Hoyt, schrs C. C. Trowbridge, A. J. Rich, Walrus and Col. H. S. Fairchild, all corn to Buffalo, at 5½c. On the 27th, schr Dreadnought, corn to Oswego, on p.t., schr Sweepstakes, to arrive, corn to Buffalo, at 5c. On the 28th, schrs Lady of the Lake, Enterprise, Jo Vilas and Dic Vernon, corn to Buffalo, 5c. On the 30th, prop Racine, oats 3½c, 7,000 bu wheat, 6c, 6,000 bu do at 5½c to Buffalo; schr Eli Bates, corn to Port Colborne, 6c; schr Gold Hunter, corn to Buffalo, 5c; bark David Morris, corn to Port Colborne, 4½c; brigs Banner and Roscius, corn to Buffalo, 4½c. To-day, a further decline of ½c took place, with the following engagements: schr W. S. Nelson, corn to Oswego at 7½c; schr Leader, corn to Buffalo, 4½c; brig N. M. Standard, corn to Buffalo, 4½c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 3,730 bbls; shipments, 8,567 bbls. The market during the week has been very quiet, and owing to limited transactions prices have been unsettled. We quote White Winter at $5.75; Red Winter $4.75@5.00; Spring Extra $4.50@4.85; Spring Superfine $3.50@4.00; Rye Flour $3.00@3.50. To-day, the sales were as follows: 200 bbls fair Red Winter at $4.75 del.; 100 bbls Granite State choice Spring Extra at $4.85 del.; 50 bbls Spring Superfine at $3.90.

WHEAT—Receipts last week 180,329 bu; shipped 91,956. The market during the week has been steady, the fluctuation not exceeding 1@1½c. The demand has been chiefly for shipment at $1.06 for No. 1 White Winter; $1.00@1.00½ for No. 1 Red do; 93@95c for No. 2 do; 92@93c for No. 1 Spring; 90@91c for No. 2 do, and 70@73c for Rejected Spring. To-day the market was firm and active with the following sales: 300 bu No. 1 White Winter at $1.05 in store; 5,000 bu No. 1 Red do at $1.00 in store; 1600 bu do at 99c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 do at 91c in store; 1000 bu do at 93c in store; 3,000 bu do at 92c in store; 300 bu Rejected Red at 80c in store; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 92½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 91c in store; 12,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 90c in store; 2,000 bu do at 89½c in store; 600 bu Rejected Spring at 73c in store; 170 bags Red Winter at $1.03 del.

CORN—Receipts last week 435,393 bu; shipped 870,037 bu. During the week the market has been comparatively quiet, and the demand chiefly confined to shippers. Owing to dull news from New York and Buffalo, prices have declined ½@1c on the closing quotations of our last Weekly Review. To-day the market was somewhat firmer, but prices were unchanged. Sales were as follows: 5000 bu prime River Yellow at 46c afloat; 5000 bu mixed River at 44c afloat; 10,000 bu River at 44c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Canal at 43½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu River at 43½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 42½c afloat; 5,000 bu Inferior Canal at 43c afloat; 8,000 bu No. 1 at 42½c in store; 25,000 bu do at 42½c in store; 7,000 bu No. 2 at 41½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 41½c in store; 3,000 bu Rejected at 39c in store.

OATS—Receipts last week, 19,562 bu. Shipped, 22,314 bu. The market during the week has been quiet but firm at 28c for No. 1 in store. To-day there was a fair shipping inquiry, but transactions were limited to the following sales:—500 bu No. 1 at 26c in store; 700 bu new Rejected at 23c in store.

RYE—Receipts last week, 7,265 bu. Shipped, 4,700 bu. The market has been firm with a good local and shipping demand, closing steady. To-day the sales were:—700 bu No. 1 at 54c afloat; 70 bu do at 55c del.

BARLEY—Receipts, 467 bu. Shipments, 2,762 bu. The receipts are light and the market quiet and almost nominal. Sales have been made during the week at 33c for No. 1 in store.

ALCOHOL—Market steady with sales at 37c ₽ gallon.

BEANS—Market well supplied and dull, with sales only in retail lots at 50@80c, according to quality.

BUTTER—During the week the market has been steady, with a fair shipping demand at 8½@10c for common to prime firkin. Choice Dairy moderately active at 10@11c.

CHEESE—Market well supplied and quiet. Hamburgh, 8@10c for inferior to prime. Western Reserve, 7@8c for fair to prime.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph, $1,90 per ounce; Morphine, $5.75; Borax, refined, 25@28c; Aloes, 20@40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 58@60c; Cream Tartar, 45; Rhubarb, East India, $1.25; Hyd. Potash, $3.75@1; Epsom Salts, 3½@4c; Iodine, $5.75; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 4@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder, 14@17c; Cochineal, $1 25@1.50; Indigo, 75c@$1.00; Quicksilver, 65@70c; Opium, $7.25@7.50; Annatto, 30@35c ₽ lb; Terra Japonica, 4½@5c per lb; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5¼@6c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 2½@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@20c; Oxalic Acid, 55@58c ₽ lb; Tartaric Acid, 70@75c; Gum Shellac, 65@70c ₽ lb.

EGGS—Scarce in demand, at 7½@8c per doz.

FRUIT—The supply of Green Apples is good and the market active and steady at $1.00@2.25 for common to good and $2.50@3.25 for good to choice. Peaches in limited supply at 5.00@5.50 per bushel. Lemons scarce at $11@15 per box. Oranges, $7 per box. Dried Apples quiet. Choice Eastern, 6c; Ohio, 5½c; Southern, 4@5c.

FISH—Receipts last week, 1,692 pkgs; shipped, 620 pkgs. The market for White Fish has been rather dull and heavy, and prices have declined 12½c since the date of our last Weekly Review. Trout, however, has been more active, but sales show a slight decline. The closing quotations are as follows: No. 1 Whitefish, half barrels $3.12½@3.25; No. 2 do, $3.57½; No. 1 Trout, $2.62½; No. 2 do, $2.37½.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—The market is firm and steady. The following are the closing quotations for ten hogsheads and over:—New Orleans fully fair 8@8½c; prime 8¾c, Porto Rico, 8@8½c; Cuba, 7½@8½c; New York Refined White Coffee, 10½c. New York Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11@11½c. MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House, 32@35c; Portland 30@32c; Reboiled, Plantation, 45@50c; N. Y. Syrups, 36@40c; Golden Syrup, 42@50c. COFFEE—Market buoyant. Rio, 16@16½c; Maracaibo, 11½@15½c; Santa, 14½@15½c; Laguayra, 15@16c; O. G. Java, 17@18c; Mocha, 18@19c. RICE—4½@5½c. SPICES—Cassia, 22@25c; Pepper, 10@11½c; Allspice, 8½@9c; Cloves, 10@12.

HAY—The receipts are large, and the market is dull and heavy, with little or no shipping demand. We quote Prairie loose, $3.00@3 50; do pressed, $5.00@7.00; Timothy loose, $6.00@7.00; do pressed, $10.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 83,559 lbs; shipped.—The market during the week has been dull and heavy and prices have declined ½@¾c. The closing quotations are as follows:—Green City, 5¼@6c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Kip, 7½c; Calf, 8c; Dry Salted, 10@11½c; Dry Flint, 12@13½c. PELTS—Shearlings, 12½@35c; Lamb Skins, 30@50c; Old Wool Pelt, $1.00@1.37½.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 656 bbls; shipped, 1,019 bbls. The market during the week has been quiet, and prices are ½c lower on city manufactured. To-day 100 bbls sold at 18c.

LEATHER—The market is very quiet at the following quotations: Oak Sole, 32@33c; Harness Leather, 26@28c; Bridle Leather, 30@31c; Best Slaughter Sole, 26c; Spanish Sole, 22@26c; Hemlock Kip, 56@62c; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c per lb; French Kip, 80@95c ₽ lb; French Calf, $1.00@1.15 ₽ lb, Female Calf, 33@41c ₽ doz; Hemlock Upper, 33@12c ₽ doz.

MILL STUFFS—Market quiet and a shade lower. Middling, $14.00@18.00 per ton; Bran and Shorts, $10.00 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts are liberal and the market quiet at 20@25c for common and 25@30c for good.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz. Turkeys, 6½@7c per lb.

SALT—Receipts, 3,672 bbls; shipments, 1,487 bbls. Market firm. New Fine, $1.50; Old do, $1.35; Coarse, $1.60; Dairy, $2.50@2.75.

SPIRITS AND OILS.—SPIRITS—Camphene 55c; Turpentine 54c; Burning Fluid 44c. OILS—Linseed 69c; No 1 Lard 90@95c; No. 2 Lard 85@90c; Elephant 75c; Whale 70c; Sperm $1.75; Neatsfoot 85c; Tanners 60c, Shore 65c; Austin's Kerosene 90c; Coal 75c; Lubricating oil 70@75c; Seal 82½c.

TALLOW.—Receipts last week 1,658 lbs. The market continues firm at 8½@8¾c for country, and 9@9½c for city

Ind. at $1.35@1,37; 5,600 bu new red Ohio at 1,26; 6,000 bu new red southern at 1.30@1.32; 400 bu new white southern at $1 40, and 8,600 bu Mill club at 1.21@1.22. Rye quiet and steady. Sales 1000 bu 81½. Corn more active and firmer. Sales 67 000 bu at 61½@62 for round mixed western; 67 for very choice western yellow. Oats plenty and in moderate request at 37@40 for western and Canadian, and 40@40½ for State.

LEATHER—Oak, light and middle weight in moderate request, at steady prices. While Hemlock is dull and heavy. Hides continue dull at 22@23 for Buenos Ayres, 21@21½ for Rio Grande, and 8½ for Western slaughter.

WOOL—Continues steady, with moderate business doing at full previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm. Sales 800 bbls. at $19 for new mess $18.25 for old, $18.25 for thin mess, $16@16.50 for western prime mess, $10 for clear mess, $11@11.25 for new prime, $12.50 old prime. Beef—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 175 bbls at $4@4.25 country prime, $4.75@5.50 do mess, $8@10.50 repacked mess, $11@12 extra mess; prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet at 10@15c state and west. Cutmeats firm, moderate demand. Sales 50 pkgs at 9c for dry salted, 10½@11c for dry salted hams. Lard firmer with moderate demand. Sales 450 brls at 12½@13¼, and 2,500 kegs to arrive at 13½c. Bacon quiet. Butter scarce for prime state, while common is more plenty, Sales at 10@19 for State 10@16 for Ohio. Cheese steady and in fair demand at 9@10½ for state, 8@8½ for Ohio.

GROCERIES—Molasses continues dull and depressed. Sales 50 hhds Porto Rico at 38c, and 11 hhds Barbadoes at 35c. Sugar remains dull and closes rather heavy in consequence of the large stock returned to day. Sales 600 hhds, chiefly Cuba, at 6¾@7½c. Coffee firm, but business very small in consequence of the high prices asked, which are for Rio, ordinary to prime 14½@15½c; Maracaibo 14½@15c; Laguira 15@18½c; Ceylon 15@16½c; Java 16½@19c; St Domingo 13½c cash. We learn only of sales of 800 bgs Rio from second hands at 15@15¼c, and 11,000 bags St Domingo at 13½c.

STOCKS—Prices lower and closing firm. Tenn 6s 89½, Mo 6s 81½, LaCrosse grants 24½, Lake Erie and Western first mortg 75½, N Y C 83½, Erie 24, do assented 30, Hudson 51½, Harlem 18⅛, do pfd 41, LaCrosse & Mil 2, M C 58¼, Ill Cent scrip 75, M S gtd 43¼, C & RI 78, C B & Q 81.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 31.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged. Sales 600 bbls at $5.25 for extra state; $6 75 for favorite double extra city brands.

GRAIN—Wheat—In fair demand, but held generally above views of buyers. Supply on market light. Sales 8000 bu new red Ohio at $1.12½, to arrive. Corn—Good demand for local use, while there is less inquiry for shipment at current prices. Sales 5100 bu Indiana at 53 cents; 18,000 bu Illinois at 53½@53½c; 5700 do at 53½c, and 2500 do on p. t. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote flour 27, wheat 8, corn 7½, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—32,000 bu corn, 1,8 0 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,573 brls flour, 5,900 bu wheat, 73 400 bu corn.

New York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 31.

Market opened to day with a decline of ½@¾ cent per pound. Supply over 4,000 head, and quality much inferior to last week's.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............July 31.

Stmr Geo Moffat, Putnam, Collingwood, 620 bags Liverpool salt.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 78 tons.
Prop Colonist, Moat, Montreal, 200 tons iron, 2 bales mdse.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Point Sauble, 120 m lumber, 25 m staves, 50 pkgs fish.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 60 hhds sugar, 78 bbls molasses, 225 bags coffee, 80 stoves, 12 casks liquor, 78 boxes hardware, 300 wagon boxes, 100 bales mdse, 30 rolls leather, 1 threshing machine, 200 pkgs sundries, 350 kegs nails, 16 casks mdse.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St. Joseph, 100 brls flour, 1,500 rr ties, 10 tons mill feed, 10 pkgs fish.
Bark B S Shepard, Atkins, Buffalo, 200 tons coal, 200 cds wood.
Bark Badger State, Vance, Buffalo, 570 bbls salt.
Bark Standard, Daly, Presque Isle, light.
Brig Mechanic, Stewart, Buffalo, light.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 303 m shingles, 17 cds bark, 1100 cedar posts, 20 m lumber.
Schr Carrington, Morey, Buffalo, 400 bbls salt.
Schr Darien, Gibbs, Oswego, 1000 bbls salt.
Schr Lucy J Latham, McDonald, Oswego, 22 tons mdse, 698 bbls salt.
Schr Ross Dousman, Parker, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Titan, Roberison, Oswego, 1200 bbls salt.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingles, Point Sauble, 25 m lumber, 80 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Marmaid, Thompson, White River, 250 m shingles, 400 rr ties.
Schr A Newbury, Warren, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Traverse Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Melrose, Decker, Oswego, 600 bbls salt.
Schr Anna Thorine, Johnson, Port Washington, 65 cds wood.
Schr Surprise, Morris, Cleveland, 325 tons coal.
Schr R Dart, Thompson, Cleveland, 50 tons iron.
Schr Col Johnson, Brown, Buffalo, light.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Grand River, 97 m lumber.
Schr Hararidge, Johnson, Levena, 90 cds bark.
Schr Ocean, Walton, Muskegon, 116 m lumber.
Schr C H Walker, Johnson, Cleveland, 259 tons iron.
Schr Conway, Parker, Michigan City, 8 cds wood, 10 bu potatoes.
Schr Bemis, Estis, Toledo, 181 m lumber, 100 m staves.
Schr Savenier, Christiansen, Amsterdam, 40 cds wood.

CLEARED..............July 31.

Stmr Gazelle, Butler, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 2 tons mdse, 24 bbls mdse.
Stmr Susan A Clark, Johnson, Big Sauble, 90 bbls flour, 10 sacks flour.
Prop Nile, Collins, Buffalo, 1,500 bu corn, 4,060 bu wheat.
Prop Racine, Betts, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Bark David Morris, Revere, Port Colburn, light.
Schr Altair, Culsholm, Buffalo, light.
Schr Gold Hunter, Curtiss, Buffalo, 17,089 bu corn.

Miscellaneous.

SALES.—We learn that the schr Gold Hunter has lately been sold for $11,000—$5,000 in hand, $4 000 this fall, and $2,000 next spring. She is three or four years old, at least. The sale was mentioned to us as evidence of an improving vessel market. We hear also that the schr Racket has been sold for $14,000.—[Det. Advertiser.

DAMAGED.—The prop City of Madison which came out of dry dock a few days since and left for Saginaw, when at Willow Creek, met with an accident that has compelled her to return to dry dock again. She was endeavoring to change her berth from one side of the pier to the other in consequence of an inconvenient sea, when a wave lifted her up and swung her against the piles, knocking off her fore foot and creating a leak.—[Det. Advertiser.

Passed Detroit, July 29.

BOUND UP—Stmrs Forest Queen, props Ontario, Comet, Buckeye, Colonist, Mount Vernon, Burlington, Free State, Niagara and Stockman, bark Louisiana, and schrs Yankee Blade, Atchison, Imperial, Alma, Logan and William Sanderson.

BOUND DOWN—Stmr North Star, props City of Madison and Calumet, bark Danube, brigs Gibraltar, Robert Burns, and S. C. Walbridge, and schrs Mary Williams and Cortland.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Arrived, Prop Acme, Hathaway, Chicago, Galena, Steele, do; schrs H O Dickinson, Driscall, Chicago; Jupiter, Van River, do. Cleared, prop Plymouth, Dickson, Chicago; Iowa, Jones, do; schr Monteagle, Woolson, do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..............July 30.

Senator, Lasalle, 117 tons coal.
Mariner, Lasalle, 133 tons coal.
J H Dickey, Lasalle, 5,133 bu corn.
Africa, Lasalle, 4 072 bu corn.
B F. Beesly, 4,500 bu corn.
Queen City, Lasalle, 4 500 bu corn.
Flower, Lasalle, 3,740 bu corn.
E. R. Hooper, Lasalle, 4,850 bu corn.
Golden State, Lasalle, 4,081 bu corn, 17 sacks of rags.
Golden Cloud, Lasalle, 4,316 bu corn.
Gold Eagle, Lasalle, 4,600 bu corn.
J. D. Leonard, Lasalle, 4,500 bu corn.
Trader, Morris, 60,1 0 ft dr. pipe.
P. Northrup, S. Joliet, 50 tons gravel, 30 c. y. rough stone.
Lockport, Lockport, 4,495 bu corn.
J. L. Alexander, Lockport, 4,100 bu corn.
T Richmond, Lockport, 4,100 bu corn.
P. Y. Bell, Lockport, 3,600 bu corn, 641 bu wheat.
Rescue, Albens, 30 c.y. rough stone.
Col. Stearns, Albens, 40 c y. dressed stone, 10 bu oats.

CLEARED..............July 30.

Fame, Kankakee, 43,865 ft lumber, 2,300 siding, 10 m shingles, 3 m lath, 17,675 heads and staves.
Resolute, Albens, light.
Col. Stearns, Albens, light.

225 · LAKE STREET. · 225
Corner of Franklin.

"HOTSPUR,"

LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!

For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by

THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
FRUIT CANS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Prince Albert.

AFFAIRS IN SICILY, NAPLES AND ITALY.

Interesting Intelligence.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 31.—The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her news, though five days later, is unimportant.

The Anglo Saxon from Quebec arrived at London on the 22d.

The steamship Adriatic, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

Affairs in Syria were unchanged. There is nothing of importance from Syria.

The Emperor of Austria and Prince of Russia are about to hold a conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Transfer of the Galway contract to the Canadian line has been cancelled. The steamers of that line henceforth leave Liverpool on Thursday, calling at Londonderry on Friday's, commencing with the next steamer.

The Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant. The government had withdrawn the bank supply bill for lack of time to pass it.

It was reported that the Galway electors are about to call on Mr. Lever to resign his seat in Parliament.

Lord Brougham, at the Statistical Congress, explained his remarks to Mr. Dallas relative to the presence of a negro delegate, and disclaimed any intention of insult or disrespect.

SYRIA.—Affairs in Syria were unchanged.—Matters continued to wear a very grave aspect. France was actually preparing for a powerful intervention and had notified the other States in order to have concert of action. The Sultan had written to France and England an expression of his grief at the events which have transpired, and promising an effort to establish order. It was reported that the Russian government had expressed a desire to act in harmony with France and England.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes closed at 68@70.

NAPLES.—The Neapolitan ministry withdrew their resignations. The King having taken decisive measures to cause the adherence of the troops to the constitution. The Neapolitan government had ordered the removal of the royal guard. The abolition of the punishment of the bastinado and the suppression of secret dungeons.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA—The Emperor of Austria and Prince Regent of Prussia were to hold a conference at Topiise in a few days. Other German sovereigns were expected to participate.

INDIA AND CHINA—The Bombay mail of June 22d had reached England. The Red Sea cable had resumed working.

Hong Kong dates are to June 7th. Exchange 4 and 10 at Shanghai. Exchange was at 6 and 8¼. Hostilities were about to commence.

It was reported that 12,000 Russian soldiers were marching on Pekin, but the statement lacked confirmation.

LONDON, July 24—The telegraph from Sicily says Garibaldi announces his intention of annexing Sicily to the kingdom of Sardinia.

Advices from Syria report the disturbance not yet settled.

It is stated that French troops are to embark at Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers without delay.

There has been no improvement in the funds, which closed yesterday at 93@93¼ in the discount markets. The demand for money moderate. In the Paris Bourse, the rentes closed yesterday at 68f.25c. In the London corn market there was an advance of 2s on wheat yesterday.

LATEST.

By telegraph from Liverpool to Galway, 24th.—In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston announced that the Government had adopted the report of the commissioners to fortify the dockyards and post defences, for which £9,000,000 are to be raised by annuities terminable in thirty years. There will be only £2,000,000 required for the expenses of these finances for the current year.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Confusion of the Democratic Factions.

MORE GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERIES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 30.—The Pony Express with dates from San Francisco to the 19th inst., arrived here this evening.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis date of July 1st, arrived at Carson Valley the 15th, and San Francisco the 16th, bringing also letters leaving St. Joseph by the previous Express. The delay was occasioned by waiting somewhere west of Salt Lake for an escort, and then having to journey 200 miles in company with soldiers, making only 40 miles per day.

The route between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is now reported well stocked, and clear of Indians, so that future trips of the Express are expected regularly.

The news received by the Pony Express of double Democratic nominations at Baltimore perplexed Democrats more than ever. Party organs hesitate to support either ticket, for fear the other may prove the stronger one. The Federal officials nearly all support Breckinridge. Salutes have been fired for Douglas, and then for Breckinridge by the partisans of each in every principal town in the State. Probabilities favor the nomination of two electoral tickets by the two wings of the party.

A Douglas ratification was called this day at San Francisco. Ex-Gov. Weller, Archibald C. Peachy, Gen. McDonnell and other supporters of the Administration, were announced to speak. The San Francisco *Herald* was the only Democratic organ that gave its support to Douglas the day after his nomination, because, ... but orders from ... whence the main support of the paper is derived, seem to have forced silence for the present.

Five companies of overland emigrants from Michigan, arrived at Carson Valley within a week, having passed over Indian infested portions of the country without loss. One company, numbering 42 persons, from Kalamazoo, had a fight with Indians and whipped them.—All arrived in excellent health.

On the 14th, $820,000 remained in the State treasury.

Statistics of operations at the San Francisco mint, during the past year, show total gold coinage $11,900,000, and over $500,000 silver coinage.

Many people are leaving Veeialia, a southeastern border town, for the newly discovered silver mines near Owen's lake, on the eastern slope of the mountains, 200 miles south of Washoe mines. At last account 300 men had arrived at these mines, and rich silver lead and quartz, yielding $1,000 per ton, had been discovered.

Great Republican Meeting in Kane County.

AURORA, Ill., July 31.—The Republican rally at this place to-day was a grand affair. It is estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 people were present. The procession from St. Charles, Elgin, Geneva and Batavia was 2¼ miles in length. That from Oswego, Bristol and Plano nearly 2 miles long, all with music, banners, transparencies, and all other imaginary devices common in such demonstrations. The Batavia boys were splitting rails and building rail fences in procession. Batavia, Napierville, Oswego, and Aurora bands were present. Two hundred mounted Wide Awakes escorted the different processions to the ground where the meeting was held.

Yates, Arnold and Knox spoke in English from one stand, while Kreismann and Hessing were addressing large numbers of Germans at other stands in the grove. There is to be speeches from the balcony of the hotel this evening, by Yates, Knox, Ferosworth, Peats and Hubbard in English, and from Hessing and Metzner in German. The Wide-Awakes are preparing for a grand torchlight procession to-night. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Patent Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Judge Dunlap, chief Judge of the Circuit Court, has decided an appeal from the Patent Office, that Aikens and Felthousen were the first inventors of the wheel feed and sewing machines, ordering a re-issuing of their patent to Jacob Wilson, their assignee. This re-issue was opposed by J. M. Singer & Co, who claim to have made the invention in 1850, while the Judge decided that Aikens and Felthousen made it in the early part of 1849. It is said that all the wheel and the four motion feeds those of Geo. B Sloat, excepted, infringe the re-issued patent.

A number of agents, from different parts of the country, connected with the profession of dentistry, are holding a Convention in this city.

The Indiana Democracy.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The Breckinridge mass convention met at Indianapolis to-day—1,200 to 2,000 present from most all parts of the State. An electoral ticket and State Central Committee were appointed. The Central Committee were advised to secure the running of a joint electoral ticket, and cast the vote for Douglas or Breckinridge—whichever gets the highest electoral vote from other States. Senators Bright and Fitch are among the speakers.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31—Fowler's building on Nassau street, between Fulton and Ann, were partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000, of which Chas. Vining, printer, lost $10,000; T. W. Strong, publisher, $10,000; Noonan, stationer, $5,000. Building owned by Roger Taylor and damaged $10,000. Several other tenants suffered.

Republican Meeting.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., July 31.—There was a very large Republican mass meeting here yesterday. It is estimated that 15,000 people were present. Speeches were made by Cassius M. Clay, Caleb B. Smith, Hon. Wm. Cumback and others.

Grand Rally at Urbana.

URBANA, July 31.—The Republicans held a mass-meeting at this place to day. The attendance was large, there being about 5,000 people present. Speeches were made by Senator Trumbull and Representative Lovejoy.

Destructive Fire.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The extensive iron railing manufactory of McMurray, Winkle, Mair & Co., was burned this evening. Loss $15,000. Insured $10,000 in city offices.

The Chicago Zouaves.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The Zouaves drill at the Academy of Music, to-night. They will leave for Baltimore on an early train to-morrow morning.

The Galway Steamers.

BOSTON, July 31.—Private letters received here confirm the announcement that the subsidy of the English government to the Galway Line of Steamships has not been withdrawn.

PRO-SLAVERY VIOLENCE.

A Republican Pole and Banner Cut Down.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of July 23.

On the 4th of July the Black Republicans, of whom some sixty reside in the vicinity of Occoquan, instituted an association, and agreed to erect a pole to bear aloft a flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The pole was accordingly erected, the following persons assisting in the pole raising: John Underwood, W. C. Athey, Robert Curtis, Oliver Underwood, H. W. Rues, J. W. Miller, William Davis (boy), Stephen Hammill, John Taylor, Andrew Underwood, Marion Grigg, T. O. Coulter, James Gould, Thomas Rives, jr., H. F. Dunn, W. H. Johnston, T. L. Selecman, John Wright, William Western, A. A. Selecman, Edward Roberts (Englishman), Tasco Harris (free negro), Jim Sader (free negro), and Albert Harris (free negro).

Upon the raising of the pole, the pole-raisers were armed with muskets, and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held, at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright. Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the erection of the pole, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans, when spoken to on the subject, answered, "That there was no one in the country who dared to touch the pole; there were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion, an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he declared that the pole was a nuisance, and on another, threats were made to ride on a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely at Occoquan. This created much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time about ..., it was agreed that the flag was an insult ... object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

Intelligence of this determination soon reached Occoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held there to devise measures for the defense of the flag pole. On the following morning Mr. W. C. Athey visited Washington, and sent to Governor Letcher the dispatch which we published yesterday. While in Washington, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forty or fifty firearms, of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. This dispatch from Gov. Letcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan.

On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. At 3½ o'clock the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton commanding, entered the village, and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole.

the intelligence that Cyrus Smith had been found dead but a few rods from the spot where he attempted the life of his wife. We again repaired to the scene and found the report correct. Coroner Stewart immediately summoned a jury and held an inquest upon the body. In his pocket was found a letter written to his wife's mother, speaking of his love for her daughter, their marriage; of reports against the virtue of his wife, that she had been found in bed with other men; that a married man had boasted to him that day of his intimacy with his wife even in the presence of that wife; and they had parted; he intending to start immediately to Pike's Peak. Partly under him was found a very small pocket revolver; also a purse containing a $10 counterfeit bill was found in his pocket. Two bullet holes were found in his head; one entered his right ear, passing through the head, lodging near the left cheek bone; another entered near the right temple, passing through the brain, shattering the skull on the opposite side. The head was dissected and the wounds examined by Dr. Bradford. Either wound must have produced instant death. The verdict of the jury was, "Came to his death by pistol wounds inflicted by himself."

We confess there is a mystery about this affair that we do not understand. If "Smith" killed himself it was with the same little revolver with which he shot his wife. The bullet did not penetrate her skull, yet "Smith's skull was shattered all to pieces. Then how did he fire the second shot after having already inflicted a wound that would and must cause instant death? And who was it hanging about the house of Mr. Mansfield just after the shooting of the woman? Who was it that Mrs. Mansfield saw at the bars? And who ran into the corn when the sheriff arrived with his posse? Who was it that sheriff Stewart saw running from the corn toward the bluffs, and to whom he gave chase, with whom the shots were exchanged, and who finally escaped to the timber? The shots were heard by at least twenty men. Surmises are rife in the community. What is true and what is false may never be known until that day "when our most hidden thoughts are brought to light." It is even said that "Smith" belonged to a large gang of horse thieves; that his family difficulties extended to a "large family;" that fears were entertained of a "blow" on the fraternity. We give these rumors for what they are worth, hoping that the facts may yet come to light.

A VALUABLE ACCESSION.—The Woodsfield (Ohio) *Republican* of the the 27th ult., contains an account of a public address delivered by Hon. Edward Archbold of that place, in which the speaker renounced modern Democracy, and gave in his adhesion to Republican principles. The Republican says:

Mr. Archbold was formerly a Democratic Senator from this county, and was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Ohio. He has been, for twenty years, the "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night" that led the Democratic hosts of this county; like the French soldiers under Murat, our Democratic friends were always ready to follow where his plume led the war. He was always in the very thickest of the fight; as a friend has expressed it, he "has done all the large jobs." He is an eminent lawyer, a profound scholar, and an accomplished and eloquent speaker, and we are glad to announce that his clarion voice and trumpet-toned eloquence will be heard in this canvass in different portions of the State, warning the people of their dangers, and rallying them under the banner of the only true friends of the people and the Union—Lincoln and Hamlin.

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CHAPTER I.—Letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in support of Lincoln.
CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.
CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.
CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.
CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.
CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.
CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.
CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.
CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.
CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."
CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, is reduced to the dimensions of sixteen pages and can thus be afforded at a very low rate. It will be kept for sale at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office at the following prices: Two cents per single copy; 20 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. Postage one cent per copy extra on packages of twenty or less—one half cent per copy on all others.

The Lieutenant-Governorship.

ILLINOISTOWN, July 8, 1860.

SIR:—Observing that the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, recently assembled at Bloomington, refused to ratify the recommendation of my name by the State Central Committee, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, I desire to say that I cannot consider myself the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois, while so large and respectable a portion of the State make objection thereto.

Yours respectfully, VITAL JARROT.

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Chicago.

A Call.

The delegates chosen to nominate State officers at the Republican State Convention, held at Decatur on the 9th of May last, are requested to re-assemble in the city of Springfield, on Wednesday the eighth day of August, to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of the Hon. Francis A. Hoffman.

N. B. JUDD, Chairman. | DAVID DAVIS,
WM. H. BROWN, | CHAS. B LAWRENCE,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, | WM. A. GRIMSHAW,
EBENEZER PECK, | M. H. CASSELL,
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, | THOS. A. MARSHALL,
CORNELIUS LANSING, | WILLIAM C. FLAGG,
CALVIN TRUESDALE, | JOHN T. JONES.
Republican State Central Committee,
HORACE WHITE, Secretary.

Dated at Springfield, July 10, 1860.

Judge Trumbull's Appointments.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Sullivan..........Thursday, August 2d.
Shelbyville..........Friday, August 3d.
Pana..........Saturday, August 4th.
Augusta..........Monday, August 13th.
Macomb..........Tuesday, August 14th.
Blandinsville..........Wednesday, August 15th.
Vermont..........Thursday, August 16th.
Lewistown..........Friday, August 17th.
Canton..........Saturday, August 18th.
Ellisville..........Monday, August 20th.
Galesburg..........Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth..........Wednesday, August 22d.

Leonard Swett's Appointments.

The Hon. Leonard Swett, Republican nominee for Presidential Elector, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Vandalia..........Wednesday, August 1.
Centralia..........Thursday, August 2.
Fairfield..........Saturday, August 4.
Burnt Prairie..........Monday, August 6.
Carmi..........Tuesday, August 7.
Grayville..........Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel..........Thursday, August 9.
Albion..........Friday, August 10.
Olney..........Saturday, August 11.

Judge Kellogg's Appointments.

Hon. William Kellogg, Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Middleport..........Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville..........Friday, Aug. 3.
Paxton, Ford Co...........Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield..........Wednesday, Aug. 8.

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" Bloomington	2.19 "	2.56 "
" Springfield	5.00 "	6.14 "
" Alton	8.15 "	9.40 "
" St. Louis	9.25 "	9.50 "
Trains leave St. Louis	7.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Arrive at Chicago	7.30 p. m.	6.10 a. m.

Making direct connections with all trains for the East and North.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.30 p. m. daily.

Wilmington and Joliet Accommodation leaves Chicago 4.00 p.m.; arrive at Chicago 8.35 p.m.

Tickets by rail for Peoria, Galesburg, Burlington, Jacksonville, Naples, Quincy, St. Joseph and Atchison. Connecting at St. Louis by rail for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Pilot Knob and St. Joseph. Also by steamers every afternoon from St. Louis for Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pike's Peak, Weston, Atchison, and St. Joseph.

JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and Gen'l Supt.
C. U. WHEELER, Gen'l Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860...Summer Arrangement...1860

On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets,

6.35 a.m., Day Express, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 1.45 p.m., at Decatur at 3.15 p.m., at Springfield at 5.10 p.m.; Jacksonville at 8.20 p.m.; Naples at 10.20 p.m.; St. Louis at 7.30 p.m. Cairo at 10.35 p.m.; Memphis in 20 hours and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

6.36 p.m. Night Express (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur 1 15 a.m.; Springfield 3.15 a.m.; Jacksonville 5.05 a.m.; Naples 7 20 a.m.; Quincy 10 20 a.m.; St. Louis 8.00 a.m.; Cairo 10.35 a.m.; Memphis in 24 hours, and New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Trains leave Chicago 6.20 a.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 12.00 m.; 3.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.

Returning will leave—

Woodlawn,	6.55 am.	9.00 am.	1.00 pm.	4.25 pm.	6.55 pm
Hyde Park,	7.00 "	9.05 "	1.05 "	4.30 "	7.00 "
Oakland,	7.01 "	9.09 "	1.10 "	4.37 "	7.04 "
Fairview,	7.03 "	9.10 "	1.14 "	4.41 "	7.08 "
Car Works,	7.11 "	9.15 "	1.20 "	4.45 "	7.11 "

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted, arrives 6 00 p.m., Sundays excepted.....Night Express leaves 9.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.60 a.m., Mondays excepted.....Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.45 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9:15 a.m. Sundays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
Chicago, April 7th 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston New York Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co, Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge of it.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas ...

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R."

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LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa. ... 1y

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p.m., Detroit ... arrives at Buffalo at 5.10 p.m.. New York at ... Boston at 4 30; connecting with N. Y. Central ... & N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets ... can be obtained at the Union Depot. ... fel4 '60 1y

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and ...

journey 200 miles in company with soldiers, making only 40 miles per day.

The route between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is now reported well stocked, and clear of Indians, so that future trips of the Express are expected regularly.

The news received by the Pony Express of double Democratic nominations at Baltimore perplexed Democrats more than ever. Party organs hesitate to support either ticket, for fear the other may prove the stronger one. The Federal officials nearly all support Breckinridge. Salutes have been fired for Douglas, and then for Breckinridge by the partisans of each in every principal town in the State. Probabilities favor the nomination of two electoral tickets by the two wings of the party.

A Douglas ratification was called this day at San Francisco. Ex-Gov. Weller, Archibald C. Peachy, Gen. McDonnell and other supporters of the Administration, were announced to speak. The San Francisco *Herald* was the only Democratic organ that gave its support to Douglas the day after his nomination was received, but orders from the ... whence the main support of the paper is derived, seem to have forced silence for the present.

Five companies of overland emigrants from Michigan, arrived at Carson Valley within a week, having passed over Indian infested portions of the country without loss. One company, numbering 42 persons, from Kalamazoo, had a fight with Indians and whipped them.—All arrived in excellent health.

On the 14th, $820,000 remained in the State treasury.

Statistics of operations at the San Francisco mint, during the past year, show total gold coinage $11,900,000, and over $500,000 silver coinage.

Many people are leaving Vesialia, a southeastern border town, for the newly discovered silver mines near Owen's lake, on the eastern slope of the mountains, 200 miles south of Washoe mines. At last account 300 men had arrived at these mines, and rich silver lead and quartz, yielding $1,000 per ton, had been discovered.

Oregon dates of the 13th state that four companies of U. S. troops were dispatched to the country east of the Cascade to protect the settlers against the Indians.

From Pike's Peak.

St. Joseph, July 31.—The Pike's Peak Express, with dates to July 23d, reached here this evening, bringing the following items of news:

Denver City, July 23.—A shooting affray occurred in Cal. Gulch last week, resulting in the death of a man named Smith, from Benton Co., Ark., while in pursuit of his wife who had run away with a man named Curtis, from the same place. Smith shot at Curtis, missing him and wounding his wife. Curtis returned the fire, killing Smith instantly.

Pat. Devlin, notorious in the Ft. Scott difficulties in Eastern Kansas, and James Lafferty, had a shooting affair in Colorado City last Saturday, in which Devlin received six balls from Lafferty's pistol. The latter was tried by a People's Court, and a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered.

Last evening an auctioneer named M. Hadley, who has a wife and two children in Galesburg, Ill., was accidentally shot and killed by a bar-keeper named Wm. Bates, formerly of Chicago, but recently from Rock Island. Bates is in custody.

James Gordon, formerly from Boston, but lately from Nebraska, who has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of a peaceable man, shot a bar keeper one night last week while on a spree, seriously wounding him in the leg. On Friday evening he threatened to shoot several persons and was only prevented from doing so by the interference of bystanders. Later in the night he attacked a young German in a saloon and after maltreating him blew his brains out.—Next morning a meeting of the citizens was called and nearly $1,000 raised, and parties sent out in all directions in pursuit of Gordon, who was discovered entrenched with a party of friends in Fort Lupton, 25 miles down the Platte. He finally made his escape after having his horse shot and being himself wounded.

A. J. Williams, President of the Denver City Town Company, and Dr. Kennedy, of this city, were found at Ft. Lupton, and are under arrest for assisting Gordon to escape. They were all friends of Gordon, and say they were sent for to meet him there to take charge of his papers, as he expected to be shot or hung. One party in looking for Gordon, came upon another party who, feeling guilty, fled for the river. Jesse Ogden escaped by swimming the river. Frank Mulligan, in attempting the same, was drowned. Sam. K. Dunn was taken prisoner with three mules and some arms. Ogden and Mulligan were from Wisconsin, and Dunn from Champaign county, Illinois. Dunn says the mules were stolen, as the only means by which they could get back to the States.

There is a Vigilance Committee organized in this city, composed of the best and most prominent and law-abiding citizens, who are bound by oath to sustain each other in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the murderers and thieves by whom this country is now over-run.

Mining news is unimportant. Weather warm and showery.

The Prince of Wales at Halifax.

Halifax, July 30.—The Prince of Wales landed here to-day at noon. The squadron was off the port yesterday. Royal salutes from the fleet and the batteries greeted him upon his arrival, while the people turned out in immense numbers to give him a cordial reception. He was presented with an address at the dockyard. He wore the uniform of Colonel of the Army, and rode on horseback to the Government House. Emerging from the gates of the dockyard, the procession passed through a double file of troops and volunteers to the Government House.

There was a number of triumphal arches erected in the streets, including Cunard's Arch, with a steamship on the top of it; the Volunteer Artillery Arch, built of military trophies; the Mayor's Arch; the Arch-Bishop's Arch, a very handsome ecclesiastical arch; the Masonic Arch, and a number of other arches, all of which were beautifully decorated.

On the parade, the firemen turned out with a trophy 50 feet high, surmounted by a colossal figure holding a hose pipe. 3,500 children of the schools also turned out in white and blue, and sung "God save the Queen."

All the public buildings, as well as private ones, schools, &c., were splendidly decorated with flags, banners, transparencies and evergreens. The Mayor of Montreal, Mayor of Boston, and a considerable number of other Americans were in attendance, and were well received. A pouring rain to-night will postpone the intended fireworks.

Western, A. A. Seleeman, Edward Roberts (Englishman), Tasco Harris (free negro), Jim Sayder (free negro), and Albert Harris (free negro).

Upon the raising of the pole, the pole-raisers were armed with muskets, and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held, at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright. Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the erection of the pole, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans, when spoken to on the subject, answered, "That there was no one in the country who dared to touch the pole; there were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion, an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he declared that the pole was a nuisance, and on another, threats were made to ride on a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely at Occoquan. This caused much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time about last Court, it was agreed that the flag was an insult, the object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

Intelligence of this determination soon reached Occoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held there to devise measures for the defense of the flag pole. On the following morning Mr. W. C. Athey visited Washington, and sent to Governor Letcher the dispatch which we published yesterday. While in Washington, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forty or fifty firearms, of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. This dispatch from Gov. Letcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan.

On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. At 3½ o'clock the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton commanding, entered the village, and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole. They were followed by a company of about forty strong, under command of Capt. Fitzhugh and Major Carter, who, paying no attention whatever to the horsemen, quietly formed in a hollow square around the pole, facing inward. While this company was surrounding the pole, Mr. Joseph T. Janney advanced to the captain of the troop of horse and claimed protection for his property, upon which the pole stood.

At the word of command, James W. Jackson, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow. Others followed, redoubling stroke on stroke. During the time there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others, who stood at corners near by, would cry out, "Ain't your axe dull?" "Hope you're having a good time?" &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "Stand from under!" and the pole came to the ground.

Instantly the crowd gave three cheers, when the Republicans responded by "Three cheers for Lincoln." All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, and in less time than it takes to tell it was chopped up and the pieces carried off. The flag was sent to Brentsville.

So soon as the flag pole was leveled, Capt. Fitzhugh ordered "about face," and his company marched off, saluted as they went by mingled jeers and applause.

During the evening there was some excitement, and a personal rencontre took place between Col. Brawnea and Joseph T. Janney, in which the latter was considerably injured. The crowd cleared away during the evening, and at sundown all was quiet.

The Republicans say they will put up another pole on the same site.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 28th, says:

"A report reached here to-night, through parties who were at Occoquan yesterday, that the greatest excitement prevailed at that place when they left; that several Republicans had been attacked, and severe fights resulted. One statement is that Mr. Janney, a Bell and Everett man—an old settler in Virginia, a large property holder, and the owner of the land where the liberty pole was erected—was brutally assailed and beaten because he asserted that he had the right to declare his own principles upon his own homestead, and to permit others to exercise their rights within his own grounds, if it pleased him to do so.

Horrible Tragedy in Kansas!

A Man Shoots his Wife and afterwards Shoots Himself.

Mysterious Circumstances.

[From the Council Grove Press, July 23.]

Last Wednesday evening our citizens were thrown into a state of great excitement by the report that Josiah Thayer *alias* "Cye Smith," of this place, had shot his wife. With others, we hastened to the house of Esquire Mansfield, where Mrs. Thayer was stopping, and found the report but too true.

Mrs. Thayer was lying on the floor with a pistol shot wound near the right temple, the ball having passed downward and lodged over the cheek bone, with considerable bleeding at the nose and mouth. She is under the care of Dr. Woodworth, of this place, and it is thought with proper treatment will recover.

Mrs. Thayer, (formerly Miss Fortune) came to this place about a year since with the family of Esquire Mansfield, and about a month since was married to Thayer. Their married life had not been of the most enviable, and on the morning of the tragedy she left him and returned to Mansfield's. Just at night, she, with a little daughter of Mansfield's, walked into town, a distance of a mile, did a little shopping, and started to return. About half way home they were met by Thayer, who accosted his wife, saying that he was going to leave; that he wanted to part friends, as they should never see each other again; begged a parting kiss; put his hand upon her shoulder, but, instead of the kiss, with the other discharged a revolver, as above, her face being badly burned with the powder. How she escaped instant death is a mystery to all.

Thayer immediately fled. Sheriff Collier and deputy sheriff Stewart, with a large number of citizens, gave pursuit. Stewart came in sight of him, and at one time came near arresting him; shots were exchanged, but owing to the darkness he succeeded in gaining the timber. Watchers were put out and runners sent in all directions. Sheriff Collier immediately issued a handbill offering fifty dollars reward for his apprehension and delivery.

Later, Friday morning.—Just after dark, on Thursday evening, we were again startled with

times and places:

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Middleport	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville	Friday, Aug. 3.
Paxton, Ford Co	Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield	Wednesday, Aug. 8.

NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS NOW READY,

In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages

FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A

Campaign Document,

In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of Abraham Lincoln,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of

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CHAPTER III.—Flat-Boatman—Clerk—Indian Fighter.
Flat-Boats and Flat Boatmen—A Commercial Revolution—The deep Snow—Lincoln engages to take a Flat Boat to New Orleans—Incidents of his First Trip—First entrance into Sangamon County—Builds a Boat and goes to New Orleans—Takes charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Primitive Customs—Personal Popularity—The Black Hawk War—Volunteers—Elected Captain—Volunteers a Second and Third Time—The War Ended—Return Home.

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